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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1976

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Tax Breaks for the Few Hinge on Access to Power

Knowing Someone in Key Post or Hiring Influential Lawyer or Lobbyist Helps With Preferential Legislation

The following article was written by David E. Rosenbaum and is based on reporting by him and Eileen Shanahan.

WASHINGTON, July 18—This year, four well-to-do California business executives wanted a special provision in the tax law, one that would apparently benefit no one but them. They retained a Los Angeles lawyer, John H. Hall, who, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Tax Policy from 1972 to 1974, had worked closely with Congress in drafting tax measures. Using the Washington connections he had made as a Government official, Mr. Hall went to Senator Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, the ranking Republican of the Senate Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over tax legislation in the Senate. Senator Curtis arranged for the preferential language the businessmen wanted to be written into the tax bill that is pending before the Senate. Although the entire Finance Committee adopted the Curtis amendment, no other senator knew the identities of the beneficiaries or understood the details of the amendment. The incident illustrates two important points about the way Congress writes the nation's tax laws. The first is that every big tax bill contains a number of narrowly drawn provisions such as the Curtis amendment, that are designed to benefit a small number of people or companies. Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, calls them "one-eyed, bearded, man-with-a-limp" provisions. The second point is that the ability of people to have such preferential language written into a tax bill depends largely on their knowing someone in an influential position or being able to hire a lawyer or lobbyist.

Economic Meeting in Paris Deadlocked on Procedure

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

PARIS, July 18—Developed and developing countries have reached a deadlock in their negotiations here over new international economic structures. While neither side is as yet willing to brand the talks a failure, the disagreements over procedural points that weigh on the more substantive issues could threaten a timetable already fixed for the second half of this year. What has happened is that commissions on energy, raw materials, development and finance set up by the 27 participants in the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation have failed to agree on a work schedule for meetings next September, October and November. A ministerial meeting is supposed to wrap up the conference in December. The conference co-chairmen



Rumania's Nadia Comaneci, 15 years old, performing on the uneven bars during gymnastics competition in Montreal yesterday. She scored a perfect 10 in the event, the first such score in Olympics history.

Mexico Puts Troops On Patrol to Insure Safety of Tourists

By The Associated Press

TIJUANA, Mexico, July 18—Mexican officials, concerned for the lucrative American tourist business, sent armed troops on border patrol this weekend to prevent terrorist attacks and robberies. Recent incidents along the border prompted the call for militiamen to roam along the Pacific Coast of Baja California in jeeps to thwart victimizing of United States citizens camped on the beaches. The patrols went into action Friday evening after reports that Americans had been terrorized and robbed by armed gangs. "The greatest danger has been during the night hours, so the patrol has been set up for after-dark duty," said Mayor Jorge Moreno Bonet of Ensenada, south of Tijuana. No new incidents were reported. In a major incident six weeks ago, a commando-style raid was carried out at Punta Banda against six groups of California residents and a bus load of University of Illinois biology students. A pregnant woman was

Olympic Games Started; Guyana Joins in Boycott

By STEVE CADY

MONTREAL, July 18—The African boycott of the Olympic Games picked up Caribbean support today when Guyana officially withdrew during the first day of competition. Indications were that the total withdrawal would level off at about two dozen teams involving perhaps 600 athletes. Despite reports the International Olympic Committee might invoke sanctions against the protesters at a meeting tomorrow, no such action will be taken. Leading officials of the I.O.C. feel that disciplinary measures at this time would only damage further what they consider a "very emotional" situation. The I.O.C., however, is not expected to try to arrange a reconciliation, since it regards the dispute as being beyond its jurisdiction. "It's very sad," said Willi Daume of West Germany, first vice president of the I.O.C., "but we will not do much at this moment. And we have no intention of booting New Zealand out." At issue is the presence in the Games of New Zealand, whose Government the black African leaders say has actively promoted sports ties with segregationist South Africa. Their particular grievance involves a three-month tour of South Africa by a New Zealand rugby team, a trip the Olympic protesters contend is being

BOMBINGS STRIKE 8 SPANISH CITIES

Attacks on Public Buildings Injure 7 on Anniversary of Start of Civil War

By HENRY GINGER

MADRID, July 18—A series of bombs were exploded in eight Spanish cities yesterday and early today, damaging public buildings and monuments and injuring seven persons. The attacks coincided with the 30th anniversary of the start of the Spanish Civil War, a date the Government ignored and which few followers of the late Francisco Franco bothered to observe. Bombs exploded in Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville, Barcelona, Segovia and El Ferrol within a few hours of each other, early before dawn today, injuring two persons. Five were injured in the weekend's first explosions in Vigo in Galicia yesterday. Decisive Battle Expected There were predictions that the reinforcements were headed for the area of Alntura, a key mountain town where Palestinian and Moslem forces are blocking a road leading from Zahle, in Syrian-held eastern Lebanon, to Jureh, the "capital" of the Christian-held shorefront northeast of Beirut. Palestinian officials such as Mr. Martin Villa acknowledged that there was no concrete evidence yet to place the blame definitively but said that the

BEIRUT RIGHTISTS ATTEMPT TO TAKE PALESTINIAN CAMP

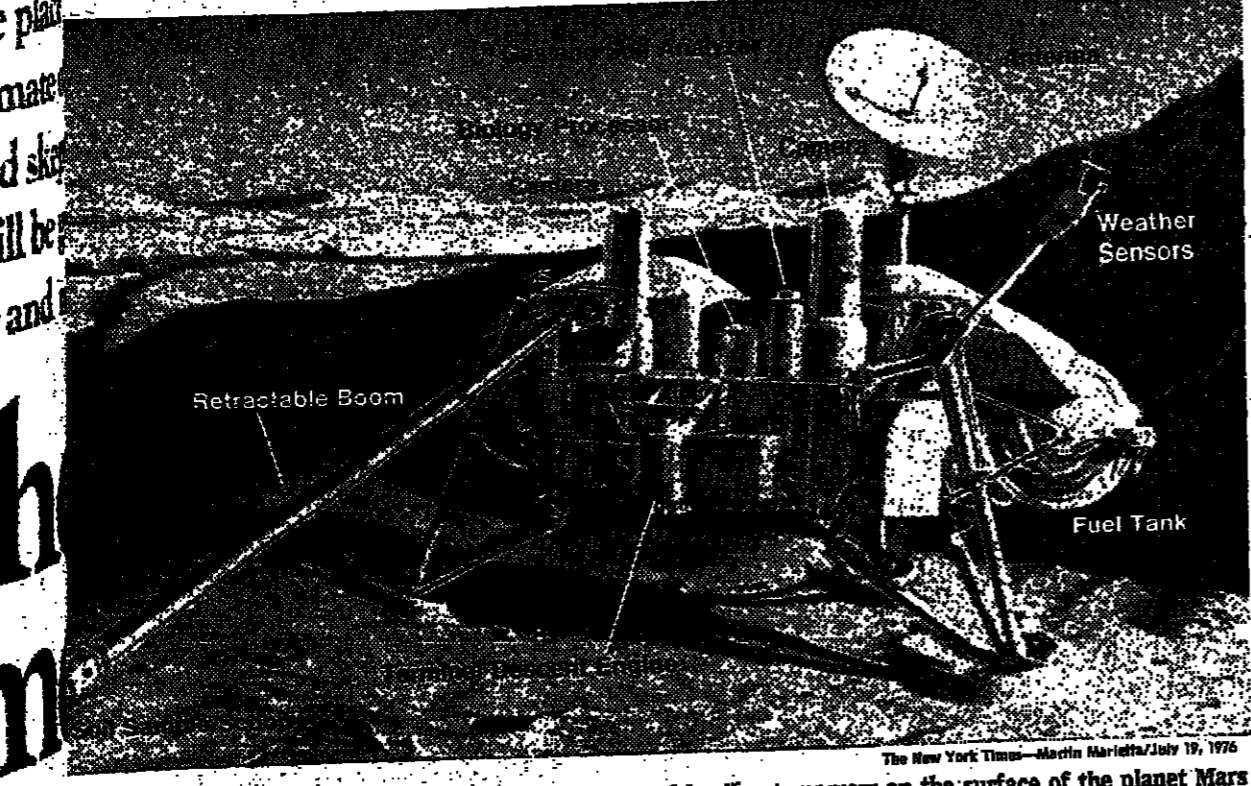
Surrenders Are Reported as Fighting Steps Up in Other Lebanon Areas

DEFENDERS ARE DEFIANT

Syrians Said to Reinforce Key Border Station on Damascus Highway

By HENRY TANNER

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 18—Christian rightists launched a new attack on the isolated Palestinian camp of Tell Zaatar today as military activities were stepped up on several fronts. The rightist-controlled radio reported that many Palestinian fighters and civilians at the camp surrendered and that the defenders had been driven into one corner of their positions. The radio did not repeat earlier reports that the camp had fallen. Palestinian sources, on the other hand, said that two rightist attacks, involving 600 men as well as armor, had been repulsed and that several hundred reinforcements had reached the camp during the last few days. The camp has been under siege for 28 days. Residential Areas Shelled Residential areas of Moslem-controlled western Beirut were shelled by mortars today, apparently in revenge for the shelling of Christian areas outside Tell Zaatar by Palestinian and leftist-Moslem artillery. In Cairo, Lebanon was a prime topic on the second day of talks among the chiefs of state of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan, conference informants reported. Heavy fighting was reported on other fronts in the city and in the mountains. Leftist newspapers charged today that Syria brought new reinforcements last night into Masnaa, the border station on the Beirut-Damascus highway. Decisive Battle Expected There were predictions that the reinforcements were headed for the area of Alntura, a key mountain town where Palestinian and Moslem forces are blocking a road leading from Zahle, in Syrian-held eastern Lebanon, to Jureh, the "capital" of the Christian-held shorefront northeast of Beirut. Palestinian officials such as Mr. Martin Villa acknowledged that there was no concrete evidence yet to place the blame definitively but said that the



Foot-long Viking lander as it could look after its expected landing tomorrow on the surface of the planet Mars

Viking 1 Prepares for Landing on Mars Tomorrow

NOBLE WILFORD
The New York Times
ANA, Calif., July 18—A journey from earth of nearly half a year and nearly half a million miles, the first of two Viking 1 landers is set to touch down on the surface of Mars tomorrow. The lander is expected to land at 2:40 p.m. Eastern daylight time. The target for touchdown is Chryse Planitia. In particular, the Viking 1 craft will be aiming for a broad lowland region, smooth except for some shallow channels and a few small craters, at 22.4 degrees north latitude, 47.5 degrees west longitude. The area lies northeast of the spectacular Martian volcano.

Graham Golf Victor

David Graham of Australia won the \$60,000 first prize in the Westchester Golf Classic in Harrison yesterday. He shot a final round of 71 and finished with 272, 12 under par, for a three-stroke victory. Page 15.

'Major Break' Expected in Mass Abduction

By LES LEDBETTER

CHOWCHILLA, Calif., July 18—Law enforcement officials here and in neighboring counties said today that they believed they would soon have a "major break" in the kidnaping of 26 local schoolchildren and their bus driver last Thursday. Sheriff Edward Bates of Madera County released an artist's drawing of two of the three suspects based on descriptions given by two of the kidnapped children. He also released a description of a 1971 white panel van alleged to have been used to transport some of the victims to a quarry 100 miles northwest of here, including the van license plate number, 1C91414. "For the first time, we are in a concrete position with a solid lead to follow," he said. Jack Baugh, chief of the criminal division of the Sheriff's Department of Alameda County, where the children and their driver were found late Friday night, said that he was "very optimistic right now" of an early solution to the crime. He said his office was waiting for a photograph and further information on one of the suspects in connection with evidence uncovered in Sonora, in Tuolumne County, 100 miles north of here. Meanwhile, state investiga-



Sheriff Tom Houchins of Alameda County stands near opening in ground that led to the buried truck body that served as cell for 26 children and their bus driver.

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As in the Past, Politics and Athletics Mingle at Olympics

By WOLFGANG SAXON

The withdrawal of more than 20 nations from the Olympic Games that opened in Montreal over the weekend illustrates again that national pride and the glamour of championship sports sometimes force the mingling of international politics and athletics.

At its best, the influence of sports on politics has built bridges, as did the Ping-Pong diplomacy that preceded the improvement in relations between the United States and China.

At its ugliest, the intrusion of international politics on sports has taken the shape of barbarity, as it did when Arab terrorists assaulted the Israeli team and left a bloody mark on the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

Eleven Israelis, a West German policeman and five terrorists were killed in the 23 hours that began with the terrorists' assault in the Olympic Village and ended with a shoot-out at an airstrip, 20 miles away.

Riots in Mexico City The Olympic Games of 1968 in Mexico City were held against a background of student riots that took the lives of dozens of rioters, machine-gunned by the authorities.

The Games themselves were preceded by the year by harsh arguments over the proposed readmission of South Africa by the International Olympic Committee. Country after country threatened to boycott the games. Black United States athletes gave the "black power salute" at award ceremonies.

It was also the year of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia to end Prague's experiment in "socialism with a



Associated Press
John Tannehill, of U.S. table tennis team, holds a poster of Mao Tse-tung he received when team went to China in 1971.

human face." Czechoslovak athletes were greeted with a rousing ovation as they marched into the stadium to represent their occupied country.

More recently, boycotts have been used by black countries against New Zealand for allow-

ing its athletes to compete against South African teams.

The United States pulled out of the Davis Cup competition early this month, charging that it had become too political. Only "friendly pressure" from other countries persuaded the United States Tennis Association to relent and sign a resolution to consider 1977 a "neutral year" capable of saving the existence of the competition.

While such symptoms of international bad blood do nothing to promote sportsmanship, riots among sports fans leave bloody noses that are political in the sense that they are fired by local chauvinism. And then, of course, there was the famous "soccer war" between Costa Rica and Honduras.

Contrary to some reports at the time, the war in 1983 was not really fought over soccer, a sport with a fanatical following the world over. Rather, tensions between the two countries reached a flashpoint when soccer playoffs resulted in rioting on both sides of the border.

The positive side of sports as a tool for subtle diplomacy and the saving of face came to the fore in the spring of 1971 when, at the suggestion of the Communist Party chairman, Mao Tse-tung, Chinese officials invited an American table tennis team to tour mainland China for "friendly" matches.

Aided U.S.-China Ties

The scene was the world championships in Nagoya, Japan, where Peking's players easily won the men's team title. Prime Minister Chou En-lai later told the American team their visit had opened a new era in American-Chinese relations, and the State Department voiced its pleasure at the "encouraging development."

Senator George McGovern tried a similar approach in spring of 1962, when there were some indications of a thaw in Washington's relations with Havana. On a visit to Cuba, he discussed with Prime Minister Castro, among other things, the possibility of baseball and basketball exchanges.

The South Dakota Democrat later reported that Mr. Castro was "very much interested" in the idea, but nothing came of it as American-Cuban relations slipped toward another acrimonious low as Cuban troops became involved in the civil war in Angola.

Peking has insisted for years that its athletes will join Olympic competition only if Taiwan is thrown out of the Games. One reason for the concern raised by Canada's belated action against Taiwan is the fact that the Canadian Government pledged years ago to welcome any delegation recognized by the I.O.C.—as Taiwan still is.

The Soviet Union signed the same pledge in 1974 when Moscow was chosen, over Los Angeles, as the site for the 1980 Olympics. This week, the official Soviet press rather ominously reported with approval on the Canadian default, which was an outgrowth of Canada's diplomatic and trade ties with mainland China.

Moscow has injected politics into sports on previous occa-



United Press International
A masked Arab terrorist on balcony of the Israeli quarters at Munich during 1972 Olympic Games.

the tournament. In that case, the Soviet Union retaliated by barring the World Cup motor rally from crossing Soviet territory.

Soccer's World Cup survived in 1938 when it was won on Italian soil by the Italian team and Mussolini turned the occasion into a celebration of Duce and his regime. The Olympics survived Berlin in 1936 when Hitler did what he could to appropriate the Games for his own purposes.

In fact, politics were evident in 1896 when the Olympic idea was revived in Athens after a lapse of 15 centuries. The driving force behind that revival was Pierre de Coubertin, a French Baron, who initially sought to keep the Germans out of the competition.

The games, whose roots are lost in ancient mythology, were first recorded in 776 B.C. when Coroebus of Elis won the great foot race on a meadow outside Olympia and was crowned with a wreath as the first recorded Olympic winner.

The games continued periodically with lofty principles inspiring participants and audiences alike. But by A.D. 394 they had sunk into such disarray that the Roman Emperor, Theodosius I, banned them by imperial decree. Not long thereafter barbarian invaders pillaged the Olympic temples.

Montreal Greet Queen, But Reservations Remain



United Press International
In Montreal, a man was seized by security men as he tried to hand some papers to Queen Elizabeth II.

By ROBERT TRUMBULL
Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, July 18—Queen Elizabeth, who opened the Olympic Games here yesterday in her role as Canada's head of state, was received cordially but not without reservations by her Canadian subjects.

While many Canadians of British ancestry are strong monarchists, carrying on the tradition of the loyalists who moved north during the American Revolution, many Quebec officials and others have objected publicly to having the Queen officiate at the opening ceremonies.

"In this country of mixed cultures," a French-Canadian official at the Olympic press headquarters said yesterday, "it would be more appropriate to have the Canadian head of government open the Games."

Although the Queen used Canada's two official languages of French and English in declaring the Games formally opened, the official maintained that a Canadian-born head of government would better represent the melange of ethnic backgrounds that Canadians call their "cultural mosaic."

Deputy Beside Queen By the Canadian head of government she meant the Governor General, Jules Léger, who was beside the Queen at the opening ceremony. Mr. Léger, a former diplomat, is a French-Canadian. As Governor General, he is the Queen's deputy in such official functions as giving the "royal assent" to acts of the Canadian Parliament.

The custom of rotating the office between English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians eases some of the tension between the two main ethnic groups. There periodically are conflicts, such as the present bitter dispute over the use of French, in addition to English, for air-traffic control over French-speaking Quebec Province.

There are some 6.5 million French-Canadians, about 28 percent of the population. The majority are concentrated in Quebec, New Brunswick and in various smaller groupings elsewhere.

According to official figures, slightly over 40 percent of the Canadian population is of British descent, with the rest coming from various other ethnic

Much of the antipathy to the British monarchy among French-Canadians dates back centuries. They refuse to use the official term of Dominion Day for the July 1 national holiday commemorating the founding of the confederation in 1867, calling it Canada Day instead.

"The French have never accepted the loss of the Plains of Abraham," said a Canadian of British ancestry, referring to the climactic battle in which Britain conquered the French territories in Canada in 1759.

Opposition to an Olympic role for the Queen was intense in nationalist circles of Quebec, where a party advocating independence for the province won slightly more than 30 percent of the popular vote in the last provincial election.

Protests were voiced publicly by several members of the provincial Cabinet, including the minister responsible for the Olympics, Victor Goldbloom, and an array of Quebec nationalist organizations.

Nationalist Protests Mr. Goldbloom, the Minister for Municipal Affairs, said he opposed the Queen's visit because he feared repetition of an incident in which she was jeered during a public appearance in Quebec City in 1964.

Lord Killanin, the president of the International Olympic Committee, said in an interview at the Montreal radio station last February that he had expected that the Games would be opened by the Governor General instead of the Queen.

"We knew that this would be a very sensitive situation right from the beginning," he said. "After a lot of thought and checking of rules, we decided it would be fine for Governor General Léger to open the Games."

To his surprise, he added, he learned from a newspaper that the Queen had been invited to perform the ceremonial function.

Despite the threat of demonstrations against the Queen, the current visit has gone smoothly. There was a flurry today, however, when a young man attempted to hand the Queen a piece of paper as she was leaving a church service. But after being seized by security men, he explained that he only

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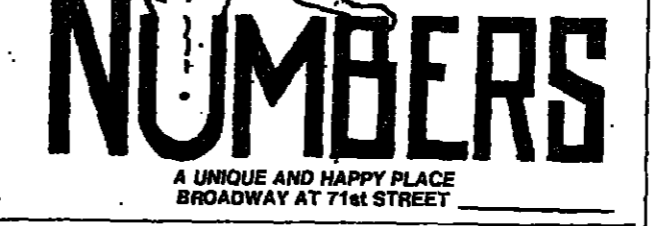


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Salazar's New Premier

Mario Soares

By MARVINE HOWE
Special to The New York Times

ON July 18—Mario Soares, the 51-year-old Socialist Minister of Portugal, impulsively shakes hands and talks with strangers even when he is not campaigning. During the three-week campaign that preceded last parliamentary elections, he visited all of Portugal's 30 districts. He traveled in a small car, and his chief bodyguard, his daughter, interrupted her studies for the campaign.

Mr. Soares believes in "Mr. Soares believes in... socialism in liberty... dictatorship of the... biography as... tomorrow everything... April election, to form a minority... was born Dec... dictatorship. His... minister before... Oliveira Salazar... Roman Catholic... Salazar dictator... decades, suffer... exile.

At that time, Mr. Soares began to organize an underground Socialist movement. The right-wing dictatorship had outlawed all political parties when it came to power in 1926. Most Socialists had then joined the clandestine Communist Party, which was the only opposition organization to maintain any kind of structure.

Even Mr. Soares participated in the Communist youth movement briefly but quit, he says, because "the Communist Secretary General, Alvaro Cunhal, turned out to be just as much a dictator as Salazar."

As head of a loose, semi-clandestine Socialist movement, Mr. Soares toured Europe in the summer of 1967 and was received with honors by many Socialist leaders. On his return he was jailed for two months, then banished in February 1968 to Portugal's equatorial island of São Tomé.

He sent for his family and resumed law practice, but had few clients except non-paying Africans. Suddenly, six months later, Salazar suffered a stroke, and his successor, Prime Minister Marcello Caetano, tried to begin a slow liberalization. One of his first acts was to end Mr. Soares's exile in December 1968.

But the impatient Socialist continued his crusade against the dictatorship, particularly the colonial wars, and within a year he was sent into exile again. This time, however, he was free and in Europe; he managed to get part-time teaching jobs at the Sorbonne and the University of

ended from the university for political activity.

As a lawyer, Mr. Soares took part in all the major political trials, defending opposition activists of all tendencies, from Communists and progressive Roman Catholics to Angolan nationalists.

Favored Colonial Autonomy For the Salazar regime, Mr. Soares's greatest crime was to take a public stand in favor of the self-determination of Portugal's colonies. Running in taken opposition in Salazar's controlled elections of 1965, Mr. Soares openly called for an end to the colonial wars and for negotiations with the nationalists.

The government organized a campaign denouncing him as a traitor, but it made Mr. Soares a hero with the increasingly anticolonial public opinion.

At that time, Mr. Soares began to organize an underground Socialist movement. The right-wing dictatorship had outlawed all political parties when it came to power in 1926. Most Socialists had then joined the clandestine Communist Party, which was the only opposition organization to maintain any kind of structure.

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Compulsive politician, enthusiastic hand-shaker. (Mr. Soares campaigning before the Parliamentary elections)

Rennes and lived in a modest studio on the Left Bank in Paris. There he wrote a book about his struggle against fascism and dreamed of returning to Lisbon.

He also built up his party organization through friends at home and among the emigrants and other exiles in Europe. At the same time, he consolidated his ties with other Socialist leaders and, in April 1973, from West Germany officially announced the creation of the Portuguese Socialist Party.

After the overthrow of the Caetano regime on April 25, 1974, he was the first political exile to return to the country, arriving April 28.

As Foreign Minister in the first revolutionary government, Mr. Soares led the negotiations for the end to the colonial wars and initiated the decolonization process.

In June 1975, Mr. Soares pulled his party out of the government in opposition to its increasing Communist domination. He organized street demonstrations and, with aid from center-left military leaders, succeeded in ousting the pro-Communist

Prime Minister, Gen. Vasco Gonçalves, last August. On the eve of the elections in April, Mr. Soares said in an interview that his party's first governing priority would be to solve the country's economic problems, guaranteeing full employment, encouraging private initiative, reorganizing the public sector and increasing production.

"Only the Socialist Party can achieve this," he declared, "because we have the confidence of the people, close agreement with labor and good international relations."

Black Students Riot in South Africa; Third University Is Ordered Closed

By JOHN F. BURNS
Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, July 18—Demonstrating students at one of South Africa's three black universities today threw a gasoline bomb into one of the main campus buildings and damaged others before being subdued by policemen using tear gas.

The incident at the University of Fort Hare was the first serious disturbance since widespread anti-Government rioting by blacks faded four weeks ago.

The university was closed indefinitely after the protest by the students against the Government's handling of the riots last month. Disturbances at that time at the two other universities for blacks caused them to be closed.

Initial reports said there had been no casualties in the upheaval, which began last night and continued spasmodically until policemen moved onto the campus in force this afternoon. Apparently the police, though armed, did not open fire.

Situation Is Tense However, the situation remained tense for hours after the main confrontation ended. A band of demonstrators fled to have barricaded themselves into a student hostel, and at about 150 demonstrators, whether they had surrendered, stoning cars and buildings. At the height of the violence, 450 miles filled with gasoline were tossed into the university's Great Hall, setting it afire.

When campus policemen gathered for a mass meeting to discuss last month's riots, in

which 174 blacks and two whites died.

The officials said they approved the gathering on the understanding that the discussions would center on proposals to establish a fund for relatives of riot victims and to suspend classes for a day of prayer.

However, the mood of the meeting was set by hand-lettered notices posted outside the university's main hall, where the discussions took place. The notices urged the students not to remain "inactive and passive" in face of Government suppression.

Notices posted elsewhere accused the 1,700 members of the student body of being "intellectual sellouts" and wheels in "the white man's machine."

These apparently were references to the students' decision to return to the university last week, despite calls by black militants for a boycott.

When the meeting broke up after four hours of anti-Government speeches, some of the students went on a rampage. Windows in a number of buildings were smashed by stones and there were unsuccessful attempts to set the building housing the university's department of fine arts and a nearby post office on fire.

This morning, after a request for another mass meeting was refused, the violence resumed. University officials said that about 150 demonstrators streamed across the campus, stoning cars and buildings. At the height of the violence, 450 miles filled with gasoline were tossed into the university's Great Hall, setting it afire.

When campus policemen gathered for a mass meeting to discuss last month's riots, in

the violence, the acting rector of the university, A. J. Coetzee, summoned the police. Mr. Coetzee, who is white, said later that the move had been "unavoidable and necessary" to prevent loss of life and irreparable property damage.

Mr. Coetzee announced subsequently that the university would close indefinitely. The decision meant that all three black universities are now shut since the other two—the University of the North at Turfloop in the Northern Transvaal, and the University of Zululand, at Empangeni in Natal Province—were closed after disturbances that broke out during the rioting last month.

Agitation Cited The University of Fort Hare, which is on the border of the Ciskei "homeland," about 45 miles west of the coastal city of East London, in Cape Province, was not in session when the rioting broke out.

The upheaval on the campus came less than three days after the Government took steps to deter a fresh outbreak of violence in the black townships around Johannesburg and Pretoria, where the rioting was concentrated. Citing "agitation" among students, it postponed the reopening of schools in the townships, which were to have reconvened on Tuesday.

The Government also invoked new powers that permit the detention of anyone considered a threat to public order, and extended a ban on outdoor meetings. The police concede that the new detention powers have been used, but refused to say how many arrests have been made.



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Russians Seeking to Counter Disunity of Talks in East Berlin

By DAVID K. SHPLER
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, July 18—As a counterpoint to the conflicts in European Communism, the Soviet Union has been attempting to strengthen its ties with the foreign parties that it already dominates, especially those in Eastern Europe.

The effort, which has grown more pronounced as nationalist trends and electoral politics have driven some of the West European Communists, among them the Italians and the French, to the periphery of Moscow's ideological orbit.

The Soviet interest in structuring durable political and economic links with Eastern Europe has been particularly visible in the two and a half weeks since the display of Communist disunity in East Berlin, where the heads of 29 European parties gathered for a two-day meeting that had been carefully negotiated for two years.

The conference became a forum for diversity as Italian, Yugoslav, Frenchmen and Spaniards delivered speeches rejecting Moscow as the repository of infallible ideology, and as the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, being faced with increasing recalcitrance, disclaimed any pretensions of dominating the international movement.

The session, also held in East Berlin, approved the main elements of an ambitious project to link the Soviet and East European electric power grids by 1980. Comecon also announced that the member states' economic plans would be coordinated over the next 15 years—a project that a Western economist said might eventually create "a sort of super-economy, an international division of labor," deepening the reliance of the East Europeans on Soviet raw materials.

Then, a few days after the meeting, an agreement was signed in Moscow for Comecon countries to pool scientific efforts in the study of outer space. Anatoly Aleksandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of sciences, promised that the members would one day

have astronauts of their own to fly in Soviet spacecraft.

Beside the Soviet Union, Comecon consists of East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Cuba as full members. In varying degrees they are already quite dependent on the Soviet Union for oil and other commodities, which they get at well below world prices.

The dependence is destined to grow. Many Comecon states are entering projects in which they supply the Soviet Union with machinery and even labor to build some of its processing plants and pipelines, winning in return the right to buy the products, among them cellulose, asbestos, natural gas and iron ore, at reduced prices for the next 15 to 20 years. It is an arrangement that appears more and more attractive as worldwide inflation advances.

Main Guarantor: Army
Moscow is clearly counting on the expanding economic relations to bring continued political stability and allegiance in the bloc, although the main guarantors remain the 31 infantry and airborne divisions in Eastern Europe and still-fresh memories of the Soviet repression of liberation in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Western diplomats here doubt that Mr. Brezhnev's show of flexibility at the East Berlin conference would preclude another Soviet invasion to crush political deviation, but there has been considerable speculation about the effect of the increasingly vocal Communist heresy in the West on East European orthodoxy.

Some Western analysts here believe that the Soviet endorsement of polycentrism may widen the limits of acceptable debate in the bloc. Rumania has long been a strong dissident, particularly in certain spheres of foreign policy. In addition, according to diplomats' reports, the Comecon session saw some restiveness on the part of Poland and Hungary, which complained that they were not getting enough raw materials from the Russians.

The Hungarians asked for price reductions on Soviet raw materials and the Rumanians reportedly balked at supranational controls over a power grid.

A prominent Soviet historian speculated privately that the new atmosphere manifest at the East Berlin meetings worked against the likelihood of a Soviet invasion to halt a deviant development in the bloc as the government concerned remained Communist. Though that would mean no repetition of Czechoslovakia, he predicted, an outright revolt such as that

in Hungary in 1956 would probably be put down.

Nothing in the Soviet press of alarm about the prospect of ideological or political erosion, but, rather, a continued, steady effort to hold doctrine in place and to limit the effect of the other parties on the internal affairs of the Soviet party.

The most severe passages of the dissident speeches in East Berlin were excised from the abbreviated texts printed by the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, and the phrases "Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism" reappeared in its authoritative analyses of the party meeting.

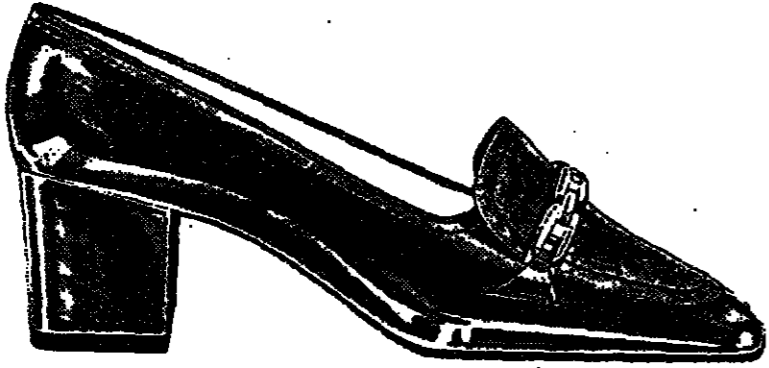
Furthermore, Pravda managed to find enough agreement among the diverse parties to justify renewed calls for "the unity of international Communism" and "solidarity of action." This appeared to indicate not just an attempt to paper over differences but also a genuine hope that Moscow, by its conciliatory posture, had moved toward reducing frictions in the European movement.

Soviet influence is still felt strongly in many of the parties' basic policy positions, especially on foreign affairs. The conference document underscored the points of accord: That peaceful coexistence can improve Communist changes for gaining power, that Israel should relinquish lands captured in 1967, that North Korea should be sup-

ported "in its struggle for peaceful and democratic

Two weeks ago Communists echoed position in condemn raeli raid on Ugan to free hostages tak The Russians, the view as a two-tiered flexibility for the n parties and orthod. close allies.

"As they are soft have a better influ ropan diplomat ob aggressive dogmatism then nowhere, an knows that. But rules applying to th not changed.



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SOVIET SAYS CARTER VIOLATES '75 ACCORD

MOSCOW, July 18 (Reuters)—A Soviet commentator today accused Jimmy Carter of violating the spirit of the European Security Conference held last year in Helsinki.

In one of the more critical commentaries to appear here about Mr. Carter, Mikhail Domogatskiikh, a columnist in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, quoted him as having said that the United States should exert economic pressure on the Soviet Union to achieve foreign policy goals, and should encourage its allies to do the same.

A Soviet Carrier Enters Mediterranean First Time

ANKARA, Turkey, July 18 (Reuters)—The 40,000-ton Kiev, regarded in the West as the Soviet Union's first aircraft carrier, sailed through the Bosphorus today for its first appearance in the Mediterranean.

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BINGS STRIKE SPANISH CITIES

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

Groups were probably re-
 ceived because of the pros-
 at they would not be in-
 in a political amnesty
 and yesterday by the
 ment.

Madrid, the central head-
 quarters of the National Move-
 ment political organization
 old regime, was rocked
 by explosions that damaged its
 offices and buildings around it
 at 10 A.M. today. Shortly
 after 10 bombs went off on
 the floor of the Ministry
 of the Interior and injured two night
 watchmen. Two floors of the
 headquarters of the
 Syndicate organiza-
 tion's economic
 de-union group, were
 destroyed by explo-
 sions in a private book-
 ing office at the headquarters of
 the organization for
 the province of Madrid were
 in minutes of each
 starting late last night.
 Bombs exploded on Madrid streets
 and highways outside were
 with incendiary de-

Simultaneous Attacks

Barcelona, Bilbao and
 Oviedo, which is near Bil-
 bao, went off in Syndi-
 cate headquarters just before
 10:30 p.m. almost the same time
 as the Madrid bombings and incendi-
 ary attacks damaged the local
 offices of the National
 Movement, a courthouse, a de-
 store and a bank.

At Oviedo, to the west of
 Madrid, a monument to an ex-
 hibit of the 1930's,
 Redondo, was dam-
 aged by three bombs, while in
 Galicia, a monument
 to a man who died fighting
 was attacked.

The first explosions in
 Oviedo destroyed the
 headquarters of the Syndi-
 cate organization in the middle
 of yesterday. Of the
 10 injured, two were
 hurt.

Other explosions took
 place after the buildings
 were closed to the public for the
 night, which suggested that
 they had been placed yes-
 terday and set with
 a timer.

The Vigo attack, a num-
 ber of leftist opposition
 groups announced it as a
 "bomb" by the extreme
 left demanded an investi-
 gation of the Interior Min-
 ister. He said that
 the theory of political nature ex-
 plains the attacks. This would ex-
 tend the amnesty a
 category of terrorist acts
 hundreds of mem-
 bers of the Anti-
 Fascist Front are in prison
 or serving sen-

Amnesty Move

Explosions shattered a
 relative political
 calm in Spain that began
 last year with a Govern-
 ment that sought
 reconciliation and collaboration
 with political forces
 partial amnesty for
 sons and the build-
 ing of democratic institutions.

The Government said that
 King Juan Carlos
 an amnesty for of-
 ficials of political nature ex-
 crimes of violence
 crimes. This would ex-
 tend the amnesty a
 category of terrorist acts
 hundreds of mem-
 bers of the Anti-
 Fascist Front are in prison
 or serving sen-

Amnesty Received

The Government's
 statement had
 favorably received
 other issues since
 the death of Franco last
 year and the restoration
 of democracy. Amnesty had
 been a demand of the
 necessary prelimi-
 nary political start.
 About amnesty have
 been the strongest in the
 country. Last September,
 Franco ordered two
 years and three mem-
 bers of the Antifascist Front
 fighting squads while
 receiving sentences of six
 months imprisonment for
 the policemen and
 the terrorist attacks re-
 sulting from the violence
 during Franco's rule and
 Spaniards appeared
 would now disappear
 before liberal chief of
 Juan Carlos.

At least a few hundred
 followers of Franco
 in the Roman Catholic
 morning in the basilica
 of the Valley of the Fallen.
 The Government Franco built
 in Madrid for the Civil

**High Court Dooms
 Anti-Regime Plot**

Bangladesh, July 18
 A special military
 court sentenced to death
 of a plot to over-
 throw the Government
 of the official press
 reported today.

M. Mohammad Abu
 Bakr, leader of the National
 Front, was sentenced
 by a five-man mili-
 tary court, the agency said.
 Party leaders were
 given life imprisonment
 and others were given
 terms. Four of them
 were in their absence.
 Those convicted were
 in and seven were
 Seventeen persons
 named in the secret

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 rustle of taffeta when I move.
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Mexico Uses Troops to Insure Safety of Tourists

MORE FLEE HO IN MEXICO'S F.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4
 threatened with a machete held to her throat.
 Mayor Moreno Baret said that at least two million American tourists have visited beaches at Ensenada alone each year. There have been only a few attacks but, he said, "the amount of negative publicity and fright these incidents generate is more damaging to tourism than any other factor."
 The victimizing appears to be but a small part of an increasingly ugly mood along the border.
 Last Thursday night, a series of fires, believed to have been set deliberately, sprang up along the American side of the barbed wire that separates Tijuana and San Diego. When San Diego firemen arrived, people in Tijuana greeted them with a barrage of bricks, rocks, bottles and garbage.
 As the United States cele-

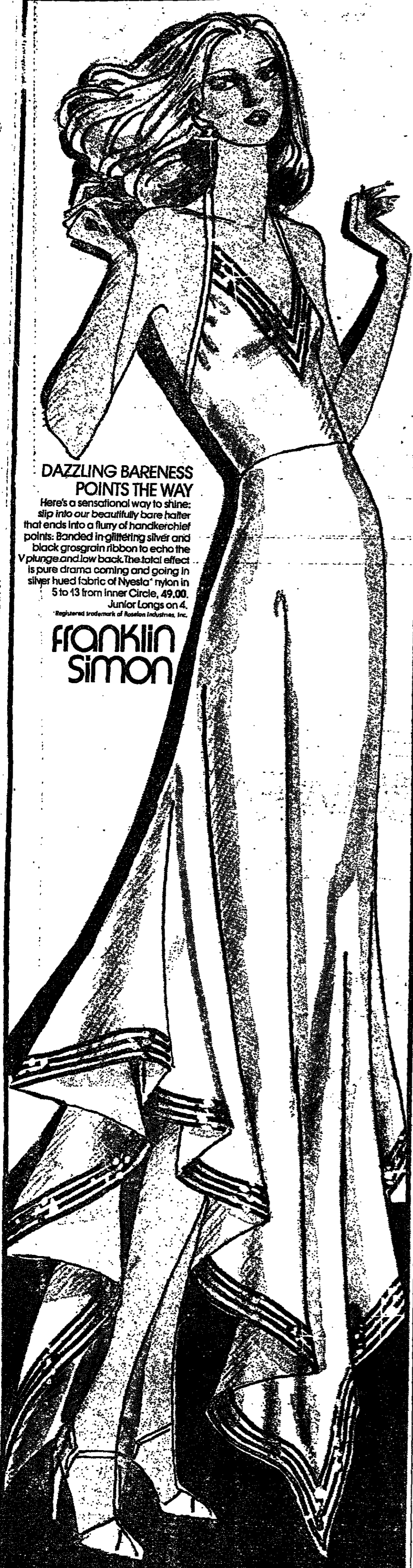


The New York Times/July 19, 1976
 The Ensenada resort area has been hit by crime.

and assassination attempts against Mexican border policemen by a terrorist group known as the 23rd of September Mexican Communist League.
 The Border Patrol previously had given Mexico three other dates on which there might be attacks. None occurred.
 Warnings Taken Seriously
 Mexico took the warnings seriously. "When you are told it's going to rain, you wear a raincoat," said Lieut. Col. Vicente Osorio Hernandez of the Mexican Army's Fifth Battalion.
 Reportedly, the 23rd of September group is closely associated with production of marijuana and its transportation into the United States. Informants say that members of the group have been exchanging marijuana for M-16 rifles stolen from United States military installations.
 The drug problem accounts for some of the tension along

the border. For instance, an agent of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration was wounded Friday when bullets riddled a Tijuana hotel where a heroin transaction was believed to be taking place.
 One Mexican man reportedly died in the gunfire and five other persons were wounded, but both the Drug Enforcement Administration in San Diego and the Mexican police refused to say who was dead and who had been wounded besides the D.E.A. man. They would not disclose whether any arrests had been made.
 Mexicans are angered over still another border problem. Fought on the United States side of the border, dressed in Mexican police uniforms have been mugging Mexicans who are smuggled into the United States as they cross the border. There have been a number of such incidents in recent weeks.

MEXICO CITY, July 18—Flooding continued coastal regions of Mexico by this evening more than 100 persons had fled mudslides in Tamaulipas states. The the Panuco River toward Mexico's Gulf of Mexico.
 Unusually heavy rains swept north to south for it devastating the coasts of Tamaulipas and Oaxaca and causing damage other states. An estimated 22 persons have been killed and some 22 people have been left homeless.
 The rain stopped in most of the stricken areas and the weather served that two tropical storms, the Pacific and Diana, no longer reached the mainland.



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Worried by Third World's Move to Restrict Flow of News

RE CARMOY
movement appears
way by third-world
merican countries
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reporting in and
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ntrolled informa-
is called "develop-
alism" by those
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mbo, Sri Lanka.
ater concern to
agencies is a
v being held by
ions Educational
Cultural Organi-
José, Costa Rica,
lines were given at meetings in

the purpose of forming "mass
communications policies." The
conference, from July 12 to 21
has become the source of con-
troversy because papers sub-
mitted in preparation for it
included the following alterna-
tives:
"Government-run news agen-
cies "exclusively empowered"
to disseminate information from
outside the country.
"Legal measures that would
permit the arrest of corres-
pondents from international
press organizations if their
newspapers or wire services
published anything critical of
the country where the corres-
pondent was stationed.
"Nationalization of indepen-
dent print and broadcast
news."
When this information was
made public earlier this month,
UNESCO replied that these
measures did not represent its
policy but were simply the
views of experts who had pre-
pared papers for the San José
meeting. However, the Inter-
American Press Association,
which met with members of
the United Nations agency in
San José, issued a statement
saying that despite its dis-
approval, "UNESCO's tendency
to recommend official commu-
nications policy that could
undermine freedom of the press
remains unchanged."
"The highest authorities of
UNESCO have repeatedly stated
that it is not their intention to
limit or undermine freedom of
expression," the statement went
on to say. "It is clear, however,
that freedom of expression
means one thing to UNESCO
and another to the Inter-Ameri-
can Press Association."
Although there does not seem
to be an overt connection be-
tween the New Delhi meeting
and the meeting sponsored by
the United Nations agency, one
of the stated purposes of the
San José session was to set up
"national communications pol-
icy guidelines" in Latin Amer-
ica that could be a model for
African and Asian nations.
Parallel Language Noted
"The language used in Delhi
and the language in the back-
ground papers for UNESCO are
parallel—the exact arguments,
the same phrases, the same re-
ferences to 'cultural imperi-
alism,' which is strictly a Marx-
ist approach to journalism,"
said Leonard R. Sussman, ex-
ecutive director of Freedom
House.
The original directive for the
UNESCO guidelines was pro-
posed by the Soviet Union and
Byelorussia in 1972. Reports
further defining these guide-
lines were given at meetings in

Bogotá, Colombia, in 1974 and
in Quito, Ecuador, in 1975.
This year's meeting was
scheduled to have been held in
Quito, but was called off after
some Latin American journal-
ists protested that government
control of the press was im-
plicit in background papers be-
ing circulated to participants.
One of the most threatening
aspects of all of this, according
to Mr. Sussman, is that "there
is now a sense of regional soli-
darity on the issue so that the
left and the right now have one
thing in common—they know
how to repress the press."
"This is the one thing we fear
so much," he said. "The one
thing they will always have in
common will be that they will
not want to see the A.P. and the
U.P.I. have the role they now
have."
The A.P. and the U.P.I. said
that whereas a lot of general
allegations had come out of the
New Delhi meeting and during
the preparations of the UNESCO
meeting, neither press agency
had been approached directly
with specific criticisms about
its coverage.
"We have for years been
criticized for alleged failure to
present views of the local gov-
ernments in the ways they
would like them presented,"
said Roderick W. Beaton, the
U.P.I. president.
"But I can't see for the life-
time of me how the kind of thing
they are now proposing could
have any credibility," he said.
"The information that would be
sent out would be sent into a
pool by governments and then
distributed. It would essential-
ly be propaganda. But the thing
that disturbs us most is the
UNESCO sponsorship—they are
going against the United Na-
tions Charter."
Wes Gallagher, president and
general manager of the A.P.,
pointed out that "these na-

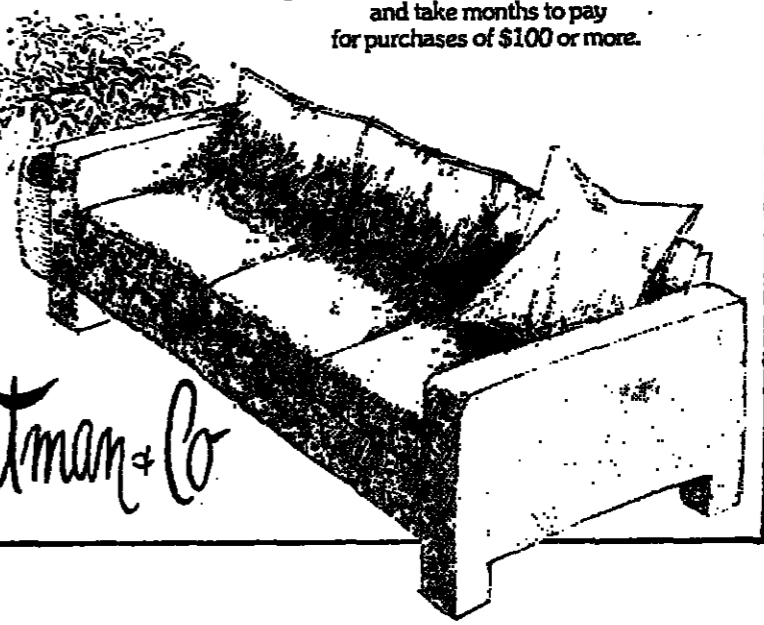
tionalization talks have gone on
sporadically for years now and
nothing much ever seems to
come of them."
"First of all, when you get
to forming a news service
you're talking about millions of
dollars," he said. "Then, if two
national news services get
together and give their govern-
ment's version of the news,
what happens if they get into
a dispute? Country A's reports
are not going to be very well
received in Country B."
Statement by Reuters
Gerald Long, managing di-
rector of Reuters, said:
"We welcome anything that
would increase the flow of in-
formation within regions of the
world and between those re-
gions. If the idea behind these
projects is to increase the flow
of information, then we wel-
come them."
"I think it is a pity that each
time these countries meet to
discuss these projects some of
the participants, usually the
same ones, begin by attacking
those organizations which al-
ready distribute information
around the world."
"I consider these attacks to
be largely rubbish. It is said
that existing world news or-
ganizations are poisoning the
minds of nonaligned countries.
"If the amount of informa-
tion from world news organiza-
tions reaching the citizens of
those countries were known,
it would be seen that there is
not enough of it to poison
anyone's mind. The only peo-
ple who see large amounts of
such news services are pre-
sumably government ministers
and officials and I would ex-
pect them to be secure against
any sort of outside influence."
The threat to freedom of in-
formation comes at a time
when much of the third world
is joining the Communist na-

tions and closing itself off from
critical inquiry. Entry visas for
journalists are no longer a
matter of routine in many
countries and are often de-
pendent on what a nation re-
gards as a positive attitude to
its policies.
Once in the country, the
foreign correspondent often
finds that he is denied access
to sources of information and
that he is not allowed to visit
areas where there are critical
situations or unrest.
One New York Times corres-
pondent, for instance, went to
Tanzania to write an article
about the Tanzanian approach
to development. He was told
on arrival that he should have
submitted his precise program
in writing so that a special
government committee could
rule on his request.
He was told that he could
not leave the capital and that
he would be unable to see any
government officials. The sole
official contribution to his
piece was a collection of the
speeches of President Julius K.
Nyerere. The most recent of
the speeches was three years
old.
UNESCO Aide Replies
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July
18 (AP) — the director general
of UNESCO says a charge by
the Inter-American Press As-
sociation that a UNESCO con-
ference here is aiding groups
trying to gag the free press is
a case of seeking "freedom of
expression for themselves with-
out allowing others to express
themselves."
Mahtar M'Bow, of Senegal,
added in an interview this
weekend: "The UNESCO posi-
tion was always very clear.
UNESCO is in favor of total
freedom of information."

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3 ARAB LEADERS CONTINUE PARLEY

Lebanon Fighting Reported to Be Central Issue

By ERIC PACE
Special to The New York Times
CAIRO, July 18.—The leaders of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan discussed inter-Arab problems and other matters today in their second day of talks in Saudi Arabia, Egyptian sources reported tonight.

The Egyptian Government news agency reported that the talks had been held in a "brotherly spirit" and it was understood that the Egyptian War Minister and the Sudan's Chief of Staff had taken part in a separate meeting today with Saudi Arabia's Minister of State of Foreign Affairs, Prince Saud, in the Saudi diplomatic capital, Jidda.

Details of what, if any, decisions have been taken in the talks have not been disclosed. But a Saudi Government radio broadcast, monitored in Amman, Jordan, and relayed here, said today that an important joint communiqué would be issued tomorrow concerning "the present situation that the Arab world is experiencing."

In the name of the three leaders, President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, and President Gaafar al-Nimeiry of the Sudan.

The two Presidents arrived in Jidda, which lies across the Red Sea from Egypt, yesterday at the invitation of the Saudi King. The two had been conferring in Alexandria about the recent abortive coup attempt in the Sudan, which both Egypt and the Sudan have said was supported by the radical government of Libya. Libya has denied the charge.

Through much of the high-level conferences between Arab leaders has been fruitless in recent weeks, considerable importance is attached here to the present talks, and there is widespread speculation that they might lead to some sort of pact between the three nations.

The talks, which are expected to end tomorrow, concentrated today on the situation in Lebanon and the status of the Palestinians in Lebanon according to the informants here.

As fighting in Lebanon continued today, a political advisor to the Arab League, Hassan Sabri el-Kholi, said here that the small pan-Arab peace force in Lebanon under the League's aegis would not take up new positions in Beirut in the absence of an effective cease-fire. Mr. el-Kholi, an Egyptian, who was quoted by the Egyptian Government news agency, left for Damascus today to continue the League's efforts to ease the Lebanon situation.

Foes Press Palestinians' Camp in Beirut

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

the next decisive battle to come in that area.

Many Lebanese in the Moslem-controlled area of western Beirut were still expressing fears touched off Friday by an announcement by the United States Embassy that it was organizing a new evacuation of foreign citizens. The announcement coincided with a spate of rumors predicting an imminent full-scale attack on western Beirut by the Syrians and right-wing Christians.

American officials deplored the coincidence today but denied staunchly that the embassy had acted on any information indicating an imminent Syrian-Christian attack. Most political figures in the Moslem-held areas say they do not accept the denial.

Such diverse figures as Raymond Edde, a pro-Western, Maronite Christian conservative, and Kamal Jumblat, the head of the leftist-Moslem alliance, have accused the United States of a role in a "Syrian-Israeli plot" to destroy the Palestinian forces and divide Lebanon between Syria, Israel and a rightist-Christian rump state.

A Palestinian spokesman called the American evacuation announcement an "act of psychological warfare" aimed at "destabilizing" the Moslem-held areas of the country. A new "front," made up of



The New York Times/July 19, 1976
The camp at Tell Zaatar came under new attack.

Syrian and Palestinian representatives. A P.L.O. spokesman said the mediation, conducted by Prime Minister Abdul Salam Jalloud of Libya, failed because of a Syrian refusal to withdraw from Sofar, a mountain village on the Damascus highway 13 miles from Beirut, and from the southern inland town of Jezzine.

The Palestinians had asked for a Syrian withdrawal from both these positions as a condition for the start of talks, the P.L.O. spokesman, Farouk Kaddoumi, said in a radio broadcast.

The Syrians in Jezzine withdrew last week from the hills overlooking the port city of Sidon. At Jezzine, they are still within artillery range of the port.

Mr. Kaddoumi struck a conciliatory note in speaking of Palestinian aims in Lebanon, however. He said the Palestinian presence here was subject to agreements between the Lebanese authorities and the overall Palestinian grouping. This was apparently a reference to the so-called Cairo agreements between Lebanon and the organization.

The Syrians and Lebanese have charged that the P.L.O. refused to apply these agreements. Any future negotiation would have to focus on definition and enforcement of such

Lebanese-Palestinian pacts.

bring about a meeting between

prominent Moslem and Christian political figures, has sought for days to set up administrative organizations that could take over some of the policing and municipal functions that Al Fatah has carried out since the collapse of the national Lebanese administration early in the war.

In another development, the Palestinian Liberation Organization today confirmed the collapse, at least for the time being, of Libyan efforts to bring about a meeting between

10 Injured by Bomb Blast in Bus in Tel Aviv-Suburb

TEL AVIV, July 18 (Reuters)—Ten persons were injured when a bomb exploded in a bus in a northern suburb of Tel Aviv today, the police said.

Seven were Israelis and three were Arab workers traveling to jobs in Israel from towns on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, according to the police. Unconfirmed reports said a dozen Arabs had been detained for questioning. One of the injured persons was seriously hurt.

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Schmidt Says Israel Aided Drive on Terrorism

WASHINGTON, July 18 (Reuters)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany said in a television interview broadcast today that the Israeli raid into Uganda to rescue hostages of a hijacking had aided efforts to halt international terrorism.

The Chancellor, who was interviewed for ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers," had discussed terrorism with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger during his three-day visit to the United States.

"What other course was left open to the Israeli Government?" Mr. Schmidt said in the interview. "I don't see any other course, given the situation they were in. I think they did a very intelligent and effective job on that."

"The whole incident," he went on, "has cast so much light internationally on international terrorism that the prospect for a new intent, a new energy in the world to solve that problem in unison and in cooperation has been enhanced."

Bomb Scare Is Only Beans

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—The Postal Service airmail facility at O'Hare International Airport was evacuated last night when a package began making strange ticking sounds. The police bomb and arson squad very carefully opened the package. Inside were three cans of Mexican jumping beans.

The Earth shoe Bicentennial sale. \$17.76 to \$19.76

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years from scrub brush and mud huts to a city of 750,000. It has avant-garde architecture, luxury shops and a skyline that rivals any Midwestern American city. The residences on Cocody Island are so lush and the living so pleasant that the city has become the regional headquarters for businesses serving West Africa. The Government is promoting a nascent tourist trade. Businesses are drawn here by the most liberal incentives on

the continent. There are tax exemptions for up to 10 years, tax-free raw materials and easy repatriation of money. The economy is built on a pyramid of foreign labor. Thousands of poorly paid workers from Upper Volta, Mali, Guinea and Ghana harvest the coffee beans and hold down the menial jobs in Abidjan. They are said to make up 20 to 25 percent of the population, which is between six and seven million. The exact figure is

unknown because the Government has never taken a census. In distant villages there are electric lines, health care and other signs of affluence. The Ivory Coast rate is 63 percent, but for the Ivory Coast, the rate is 63 percent. There are some 200,000 European expatriates. The French, who are five blocks in our way. They fear that the Americans will come in and open up the market wide open, and they want to keep the Ivory Coast all to themselves.

Angolan Leader Reported Worried About Dissidents
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 13 (AP)—President Agostinho Neto of Angola acknowledged today that his Government was troubled both by continuing guerrilla attacks and dissidents within the Yugoslav press. "There are comrades in the Popular Movement," he was quoted as saying in a speech in his capital, "who create groups that meet in secrecy. They report neither to the central committee nor to the

politburo." Tanyug said Mr. Neto, whose Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola won the civil war, appealed for discipline and respect for democratic centralism—the Communist system of enforcing the party line. Mr. Neto, the agency reported, also said that guerrilla had massacred 101 people in a recent attack on a village in the southern part of the West African country, and told of similar attacks along the eastern and northern frontiers.

achieved its prosperity by attracting on agricultural foreign investment. Most of all, tightens ties to the former French West Africa. It has diversified its base away from cash crop, coffee, cocoa and timber. Now, production has reformed, it accounts one-third of the total exports. The Ivory Coast has surpassed Nigeria as the world's top producer of cocoa and timber. The Ivory Coast has surpassed Nigeria as the world's top producer of cocoa and timber. The Ivory Coast has surpassed Nigeria as the world's top producer of cocoa and timber.

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Viking 1 Set to Land on Mars Tomorrow

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

and thereby give a quick idea of soil strength and consistency. The second picture will be a panorama of the Chryse plain.

Then, on the eighth day, the Viking lander's robot arm is to reach out and scoop up samples of the Martian soil. These samples will be deposited in three miniaturized laboratories inside the lander, thus initiating the first direct search for life on another world.

For weeks and possibly months the soil samples are to be heated, mixed with nutrients and gases and otherwise manipulated and analyzed. One experiment will be looking for signs of growth processes like photosynthesis. Another will search for metabolic activity. A third will examine the soil for seasonal changes indicating life processes.

Project scientists are not sure what they will find. They are not sure if there is or has been life on Mars, though of all the other planets of the solar system it is deemed the most likely abode of some forms of life.

A Cold and Dry World

Nor are the scientists sure that they will be looking for life in the right place with the right instruments. Mars is a cold and exceedingly dry world. But the scientists believe that some water, which is fundamental to life as it is known on earth, could exist on Mars, most likely in a low basin like the landing area.

Although most scientists believe there is a low probability of life on Mars and an even lower probability of its being found by Viking, they agree with Dr. Norman H. Horowitz, a professor of biology at the California Institute of Technology, a member of the Viking science team, who said:

"The discovery of life on another planet would be one of the momentous events in human history."

The vehicle for such a discovery, the Viking lander, is not so much a spacecraft as a sturdy aluminum and titanium tripod mounted with the essential paraphernalia of planetary exploration—cameras and pods containing scientific instruments, booms and antennas, batteries and a nuclear power generator, a computer, tape-recorder and radio.

The lander was built by the Martin Marietta Corporation of Denver under contract to the Langley Research Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The \$1 billion Viking project, the most expensive unmanned space effort yet undertaken, is managed by the Langley Center in Hampton, Va. The mission is being controlled here at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, a NASA center operated by the California Institute of Technology.

The landers for Viking 1 and 2 are identical. The first was launched from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida last Aug. 20, the second, on Sept. 8.

Next Landing in September

Viking 2 is scheduled to reach Martian orbit on Aug. 7 and attempt a landing in September.

Before the launchings the landers were sealed inside a two-piece dome capsule, the bioshield, and are heated to high temperatures for days, all to insure that the Vikings did not take with them any earth organisms that could contaminate Mars and mislead the biological search instruments. The bioshield cap was jettisoned after the spacecraft passed out of the earth's atmosphere.

During the long coasting flight the lander remained essentially dormant, encased in an aluminum alloy inner capsule, or aeroshell. The last time all the lander's electronic systems were checked out, by radio command from Earth, was in November. The only problem detected then was the apparent failure of one of three ovens designed to heat soil samples for one Viking surface experiment.

Today, flight controllers were preparing to command the lander to switch on all its systems, one by one. They call this the pre-separation check-out, the time to see if all is well with the lander before it separates from the Viking orbiting vehicle early Tuesday morning and begins its descent to the surface.

"You always have to view with apprehension something that hasn't been turned on for eight months," said Mr. Martin, the project manager.

But John D. Goodlette, the project's chief engineer, expressed confidence.

"Even if we find that some hardware has misbehaved," he said, "we generally have complete redundancy [backup capability]."

From the separation of the

Floods in Venezuela's South Leave 50,000 Homeless

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 18 (Reuters) — At least 50,000 people have been left homeless by Venezuela's worst floods in 30 years, relief officials said here today.

The floods, following torrential rains last month, inundated vast areas of the south and southeast of the country and the Government has flown in relief supplies.

Unconfirmed reports said 15 people were missing and feared dead in Ciudad Bolivar, 380 miles southeast of Caracas.

mother craft until after touchdown the lander will be on its descent maneuvers on automatic command from its on-board computer. Flight controllers on Earth will be unable to do anything but sit and wait. The 38-minute round-trip time for radio signals precludes any effective intervention by the controllers.

An updating of the computer's landing instructions was radioed to the vehicle today.

The landing maneuvers are scheduled to begin shortly before 4 A.M. Tuesday. A separation command will be radioed to the spacecraft, initiating the computer's control of all subsequent events.

A Gentle Push Is All

Pyrotechnic devices will be fired to release the lander from the orbiter. Three sets of springs will gently push the lander away at a rate of one foot a second. Separation is to take place when Viking 1 is 12,170 miles above the Martian surface. The remaining half of the bioshield is to be jettisoned after separation.

Then the lander will be oriented and eight small rockets on the edge of the aeroshell will be fired in pulses for 25 minutes. The rocket firings are to slow the craft and allow it to be pulled toward Mars by gravity.

The lander will coast downward for 2 1/2 hours before it enters the upper reaches of the rarefied Martian atmosphere. Just before hitting the atmosphere, the lander will be pointed so that the aeroshell protects the vehicle from the heat of atmospheric friction. The aeroshell is coated with a layer of cork-like material that burns away, preventing the entry heat from penetrating the lander.

The density of the Martian atmosphere, primarily composed of carbon dioxide, is at the surface less than 1 percent of the density of Earth's sea-level atmosphere. But this is sufficient to enable the Viking lander to take advantage of braking forces that were unavailable to craft landing on the airless moon—atmospheric lift and drag and parachutes.

Atmospheric drag should slow the lander's descent from a velocity of 10,294 miles an hour until, at about 21,000 feet above the surface, it should keep the lander from plunging in too steeply so as to overheat.

Heating on the outside of the aeroshell should reach 2,700 degrees Fahrenheit.

Progressive Slowing Down

At an altitude of 19,400 feet, a 33-foot-diameter parachute is to pop out, further slowing the lander's descent to about 100 miles an hour. Then the aeroshell is jettisoned, its job of protecting the lander in the most tortuous part of the entry accomplished. By this time the lander's radar altimeter should be sensing the Martian surface, estimating altitude and range, and giving the computer navigation instructions.

After a minute under parachute, at an altitude of 4,600 feet, the lander is to ignite its three throttleable rocket engines for the final descent to the surface. The engines are designed to brake the velocity in 30 seconds from 128 miles an hour, at parachute separation, to 3.5 miles an hour at touchdown.

The lander should be dropping vertically. Each of its three rockets has 18 thrust nozzles to disperse the exhaust and reduce disturbances to the Martian surface.

Sensors on the lander footpads shut off the rocket en-

gines as soon as one leg touches the surface. Shock absorbers in the legs should cushion the impact of landing.

At landing, after its fuel has been expended, the lander will weigh 1,300 pounds. Before separation, it weighed 2,400 pounds, fully fueled. It measures 10 feet across at its widest point and 7 feet high from the footpads to the top of the dist. antenna. The clearance between the bottom of the squat lander body and the surface of Mars will be only nine inches.

Viking's three legs, shape and center of gravity were designed so that the vehicle could come to rest, upright and stable, on a slope of up to 25 degrees. Once down, the Viking 1 lander cannot be moved or maneuvered.

Among the scientific instruments on the lander are the following:

Two electro-optical cameras to provide black-and-white, color and stereoscopic photographs of the landing area. The cameras can view the entire circumference of the landing site from the lander footpads to a point 40 degrees above the horizon. Each camera weighs 16 pounds.

The biology package of three experiments developed by TRW Inc. at a cost of \$50 million and compressed into a space of one cubic foot. All three experiments will examine the Martian soil for possible signs of life. The first will detect the uptake and metabolism of carbon dioxide by Martian microbes, if any exist. The second is to concentrate on the metabolic breakdown of nutrients, a sort of chicken soup fed to the soil. The third will look for biologically induced changes in gases in soil incubated with nutrients.

A seismometer to detect Mars quakes.

Meteorological sensors to measure atmospheric pressure, temperature, wind speed and direction.

An X-ray fluorescence spectrometer to analyze the chemistry of the soil.

The Viking lander was designed to operate at least 90 days on the Martian surface. Project engineers expect the lander to continue functioning for an "extended mission" of up to 25 months—a Martian year. Though the biology experiments could not be operated that long, scientists would like to have the landers of Viking 1 and Viking 2 chart seasonal weather changes and seismic events and take occasional pictures for as long as possible.

PASSPORTS REVOKED BY INDIA FOR 3 IN U.S.

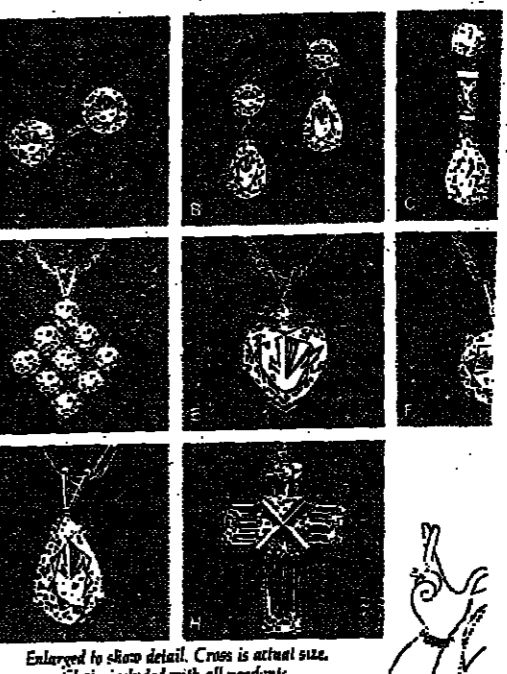
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 18—The Indian Government has "impounded" the passports of three more citizens of India who live in the United States and are leaders of Indians for Democracy, an émigré organization that opposes the policies of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The action was confirmed last week by M. R. Sivaramakrishnan, a press counselor at the Indian Embassy here. All three who received letters from the embassy notifying them of the revocation of their passports and one other who was informed earlier maintain permanent residence status in this country and are not in jeopardy of being deported.

The invalidated passports belong to S. P. Hirenmath, a management science consultant for the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, R. K. Gehani, an associate professor at the District of Columbia Teachers College, and Sharon Nandi, an engineer living in Arlington, Va.

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LEGAL

U.S. FEDERAL SALES TAMPAS REPAIR & DRYDOCK COMPANY VS. M/V PYRAMID VENTURES, ET AL

COURT REPORTER: JAMES H. HARRIS, JR. EASTON DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA CIVIL ACTION NO. 76-1335

By virtue of an order issued by the said Court in the above entitled case on June 25, 1976, notice is hereby given that the U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on July 25, 1976 at 10:00 o'clock forenoon at the entrance lobby of the U.S. Courthouse, 308 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, the M/V PYRAMID VENTURES, official No. 100011, her engines, etc. Terms: 10 pct. of the bid or \$10,000 whichever is the greatest, in cash or certified check or cashier's check on a local bank at time of the application and balance before confirmation of sale within 10 days after sale. Terms: Said vessel now has a defect in the Mississippi River at Todd Channel, Lower New Orleans, Algeria, Louisiana. Said vessel to be free of all liens and encumbrances.

THOMAS A. FAYARD of Paris, Ill., Co-Trustee, Plaintiff & Lessor, by: JAMES H. HARRIS, JR., Trustee, Defendant, vs. M/V PYRAMID VENTURES, Defendant, by: JAMES H. HARRIS, JR., Trustee, Plaintiff, vs. TAMPA REPAIR & DRYDOCK COMPANY, Defendant, by: JAMES H. HARRIS, JR., Trustee, Plaintiff.

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...of Mars near its equator is driest and therefore less hospitable to life. The alternative site for the second landing is a short distance south of the equator and close to the giant canyon living pictures and thousands of miles long that observation for the most prominent feature from the surface on Mars.

...were used in the Viking mission's original planning. The new pictures, however, are far clearer and more detailed, leading to some of the problems of recent days. Attention has focused on features that seem to have been formed by great floods like the prehistoric Spokane Flood that created the scablands of the state of Washington.

...ing site is 400 miles wide and thousands of miles long. Where craters eight or 10 miles wide rose in the path of this flood, it is thought, the water swept around them and deposited sediment in a long-tapering "island" on the downstream side. The headwaters of these deluges lie in areas where many square miles of terrain have collapsed within a ring of steep cliffs and left an inner flood of jumbled blocks. A popular explanation is that something melted the ice in frozen ground beneath these areas and formed a reservoir that suddenly broke loose.

...which then fed a third one and to count the craters visible in site selectors have focused their attention. As Dr. Bradford Smith of the University of Arizona put it, "Where it doesn't look like the moon, we worry."

...One problem is that the Viking photographs, those obtained by impacting Ranger vehicles on the moon, do not show features smaller than a football field. Since the landscape of Mars is dominated by features novel to geologists, it is hard for them to predict small-scale features from what they see on the orbiter pictures.

...A final decision on the second site must be made by July 24 so that the approach path of Viking 2 can be adjusted accordingly. The landing date will depend in large measure on what develops with the first lander.

...On the basis of Mariner photographs the original site was picked in a flood-swept area and a festive landing on July 4 was scheduled. It seemed blanketed with water or wind-deposited material. However, in the clearer Viking pictures it looked considerably more rugged.

...As James S. Martin, Jr., the project director, said about the hazards of Tuesday's landing, despite all the photography and radar sweeps, "we really don't know what's there." The landing area, he said, may prove to be as smooth and free of obstacles as the huge parking lot at the nearby Rose Bowl on a weekday. Or, he said, "it may be like Jan. 1."

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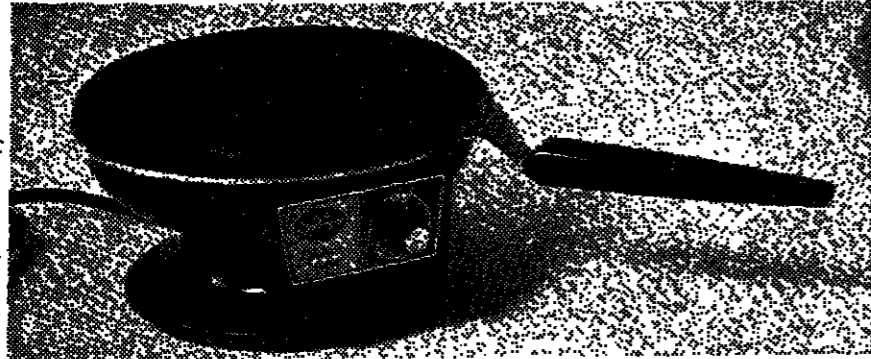
NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
...of the Environmental Conservation Act of 1962 and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1961. The Department of the Interior is now conducting a public hearing on the proposed rule-making for the protection of the Tidal Wetlands of New York State. The hearing will be held on July 21, 1976, at 10:00 a.m. at the New York State Office Building, 120th Street, New York, New York. The hearing is open to the public and interested parties are invited to attend and present their views on the proposed rule-making. For more information, contact the New York State Office of Environmental Conservation, 6151 Place, Albany, New York 12242.

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Crepe Pans: 'Easy Method' Can Be More Trouble Than It's Wo



Sunbeam M'sieur Crepe



Contempra



Grandinetti

By MIMI SHERATON

If you don't know that crepes are the latest food fad, it's only because you haven't been looking. Restaurants with menus based entirely on these thin French pancakes are proliferating and being franchised around the country. Cookware departments are adrift with crepe pans ranging in price from \$5 to \$95, many of them merely ordinary skillets renamed to cash in on the new wave of popularity.

Crepe cookbooks and easy-to-use mixes are beginning to come to market. At a recent party introducing an electric crepe maker made by Contempra Industries, Walter Nachtigal, the company's executive vice president dubbed his product "an entertainment device," and predicted there would be one million electric crepe pans sold in this country during the second half of this year, and between 5 and 10 million next year.

Usurping and far outdistancing the erstwhile rage for quiches, crepes have much the same appeal. Both are relatively inexpensive "holders" that dress up even the plainest (and, all too often, the most inferior) ingredients. What's more, both are FRENCH and so must be fancy. Crepes are less expensive to make than the quiche pastry shell, and are less fragile. They can be frozen and so kept on hand to be filled at the last minute, and they are versatile enough to make appetizers, entrees or desserts.

At their best, crepes are made from scratch with eggs, flour, milk and some other liquid that is usually water, but which may also be meat stock or wine, depending on the final use. Some form of fat is needed for smoothness and tenderness. Though many recipes call for vegetable oil both in the batter and to grease the pan, melted butter imparts a far better flavor. Salt, white pepper and a grating of fresh nutmeg are desirable additions, unless, of course, the crepes are to be dessert, in which case a little sugar is all that is needed, though other suitable seasonings can be included.

The most satisfactory crepe recipe I have found is as follows:

- 4 eggs
- 1 cup milk
- 3/4 cup water
- 1 1/2 cup sifted flour
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- 1 1/2 tablespoons melted butter
- 1/2 Dash each of white pepper and nutmeg

1. Combine eggs, milk, water, flour and salt, and mix, either in a blender or with a rotary mixer. If using a blender, scrape down sides of jar after a minute or two and blend for another

two minutes or until all flour disappears. Add whatever flavorings you like. Strain into a bowl and let stand in the refrigerator for two hours so flour absorbs as much liquid as possible.

2. Heat a crepe pan and brush it with clarified butter. For each crepe, pour in 1/4 cup batter, tipping and rotating pan as you do so until bottom is evenly coated. In two to three minutes the first side should be golden brown. Flip or turn with a spatula and brown the second side.

The temperature of the pan is an important factor in this regard. If it is too hot, the batter will sizzle and form ripples the second it hits the pan, resulting in unsatisfactory crepes. If the pan is too cool, the batter slips around without taking shape, but will eventually cook as the pan heats, although the end result will be tough.

If crepes have earned a reputation for being difficult to make, it is because of the tipping and rotating motion that must be done the instant the batter hits the pan, before it has set. But that technique is not really difficult to master, and once learned, is rarely lost. It's a good idea to practice when you do not have to serve the crepes to guests. One batch of batter should be all that's needed to enable you to master the skill.

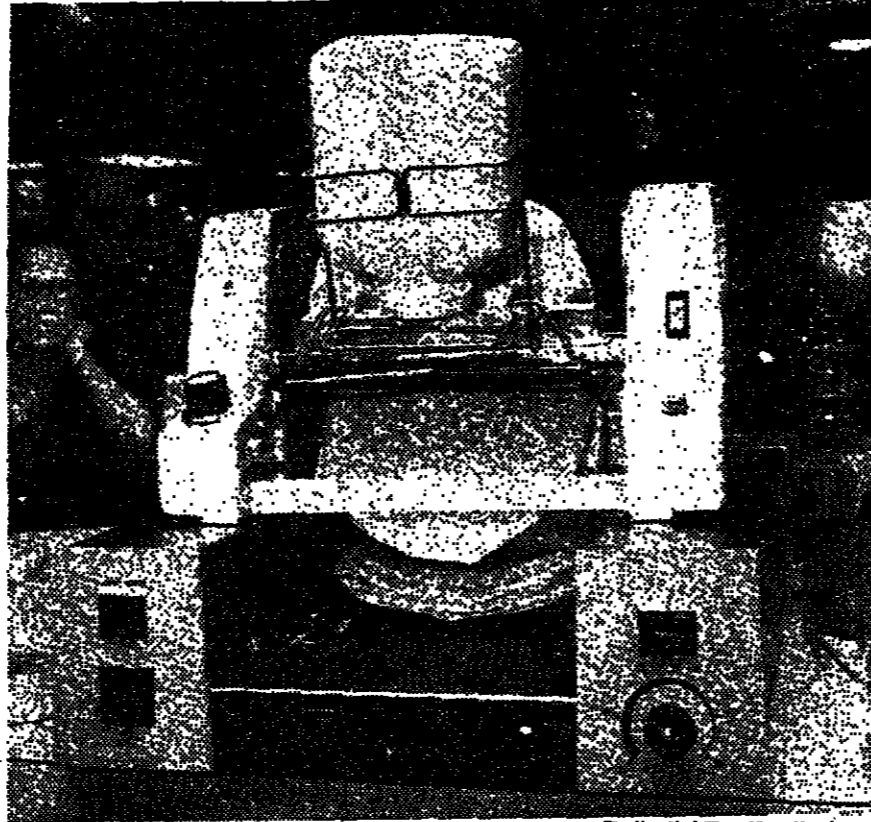
Because the uninitiated are scared off by this motion, the inverted pan has become popular, requiring only that it be dipped into batter, then turned upright and cooked.

But at the press party introducing the new Contempra pan, not one of a dozen or so food editors and writers trying the pan for the first time succeeded. All needed at least three attempts to get the knack.

The problem with all dipping pans is the angle at which they are slid into and taken out of the batter. If it is not correct, air bubbles form as the pan is withdrawn, causing holes in the final crepe. In addition, unless the pan is at the right temperature—in most cases as chancy as when using the conventional crepe pan—it picks up either too much or too little batter, so crepes are too thick or too thin.

Furthermore, the batter runs off the sloping edges of the inverted pans, so the edges of the crepes are too thin and brittle, and splinter when rolled. Because these pans are coated with Teflon or some other no-stick substance, they produce a slick, tough finish on the crepes which makes them less pleasant than those with the puffier, spongy texture the sheet iron pans produce.

As a final drawback to the dipping



Magicrepe by Seb

method, the inverted pans are supposed to cook the crepes on both sides at once. It is not intended that they be turned and browned on the second side, which would be a difficult feat since they have taken the shape of the pan. Unlike the conventional crepes, which have two golden brown sides, the inverted products become soggy when filled because the uncooked inside gets doughy when the moist sauce or filling touches it. This method also wastes a good deal of batter, since the pans cannot be dipped when the batter is shallow, and two or three crepes' worth is invariably thrown away.

The pans tested here were only those meant specifically for crepes and are those that are the most widely distributed. Each was tested with two batters—the one recommended by the manufacturer, and the other given above.

At \$595 a throw, the Magicrepe by Seb of France turns out 240 crepes an

hour, if you know what to do with that many. The process is almost fully automatic. A dispensing bottle is filled with batter, then inverted over a feeding tray. At the flick of a switch, a roller with two crepe-size dies picks up the batter, cooks it and ejects it. For well-stacked crepes, you will need an accompanying automatic stacker that costs an additional \$350. Although the crepes are browned only on one side, they are more supple and convincing than those made on the other electric gadgets. This affair is not quite foolproof, since the dispenser bottle does not always feed the tray evenly, and a half-filled tray results in half crepes. The Magicrepe is intended primarily for restaurants, but Hamacher-Schlemmer (147 East 57th Street) reports 100 sales for home use since Christmas.

Sunbeam's M'sieur Crepe proved to be the most satisfactory of the electric crepe makers, for while it does use the

inverted pan method and is Teflon coated, it produced crepes with a texture close to those made in a conventional pan and it was possible to turn them, browning the second side slightly if unevenly. When turned over, this same pan can be used for frying. M'sieur Crepe is a two-piece combination, with a base heating unit that fits under the pan.

Although the instructions discourage use of the heating unit for anything other than the pan, it worked perfectly as a warmer under a coffee pot. There is a control dial to adjust heat, but no thermostat to signal "ready" for dipping or releasing crepes. Expected in local stores some time in August, M'sieur will sell for about \$29.95.

The one-piece electric crepe maker by Contempra Industries is the most attractive of the group, with a black Teflon cooking surface in contrast to the gleaming white base and a handle that is comfortable to hold and manipulate. It eliminates a good deal of guess work thanks to a thermostat that causes a red light to glow when the surface is hot enough for dipping, then again when the crepe is cooked and ready to be removed.

Beyond that, it is no more foolproof than the others, requiring the same knack for dipping, and the crepes it produces are unusually dry and brittle made with either batter.

Its worst flaw is the uneven heating surface that causes one side of the crepe to brown long before the other side is done. Suspecting that I might have a faulty pan, I requested a second sample and the same flaw existed. \$24.95 at the Pottery Barn, all locations, and Bloomingdale's.

The best features of the Grandinetti electric crepe maker, imported from Italy, are the plastic spatula that facilitates removal of the finished crepe and the plastic coupe shape dish that holds the batter and allows for easy dipping. The crepes made on this pan were dry and had brittle edges and the wood handle became uncomfortably hot to handle after six or seven crepes. \$29.95, Bloomingdale's and W. G. Lemmon, 755 Madison Avenue at 65th Street.

Although the following three pans all use the dipping method, none are electric. It therefore requires as much judgment to know when they are the right temperature as it does when using conventional crepe pans. All had handles badly angled for dipping.

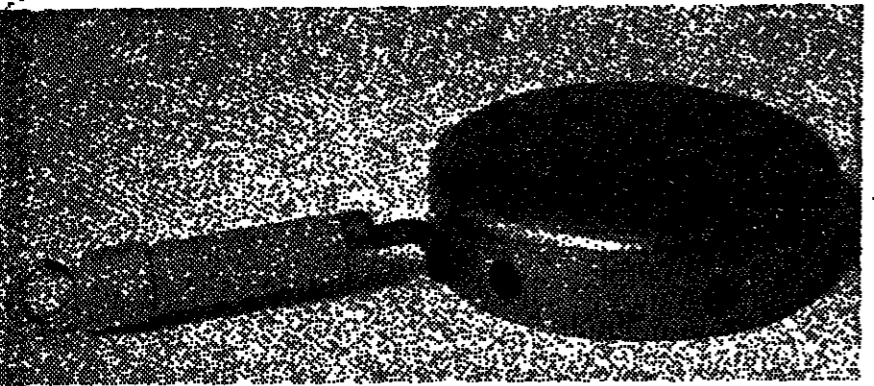
The Chef Fairgrove pan, made in Hong Kong, was the most satisfactory of the

three, but that isn't saying thick wood handle was too manipulative and was too heavy. However, the metal surface came grease stained and no sizzling, and it occasionally metallic taste to the crepes. Texture and thickness of the controllable. \$4.95 at the Pottery Barn, 208 W. 72nd Street, and many stores.

The two most unworkable of the Crepe Maker (\$13.50 from Japan by Alfred E. F. The shiny cast aluminum with it (\$16). Both surface difficult to season, and the slipped off entirely or stuck entity it had to be scraped from the wood handle of pan was not properly faster around as the pan was dip Pottery Barn, all locations; pered Kitchen, 2080 Broad Street, and other cookware.

The large, 10-inch flared Bend, although it is simple skillet, is a good pan for be will not have to worry the batter as they learn thanks to the high sides, I with a plastic measuring c exactly one crepes' worth bottom is brightly enamel scotch yellow, and the pan used for sautéing, frying omelettes, all of course, wi er texture caused by the r ing. \$8. At Riverside Hous Broadway at 84th Street.

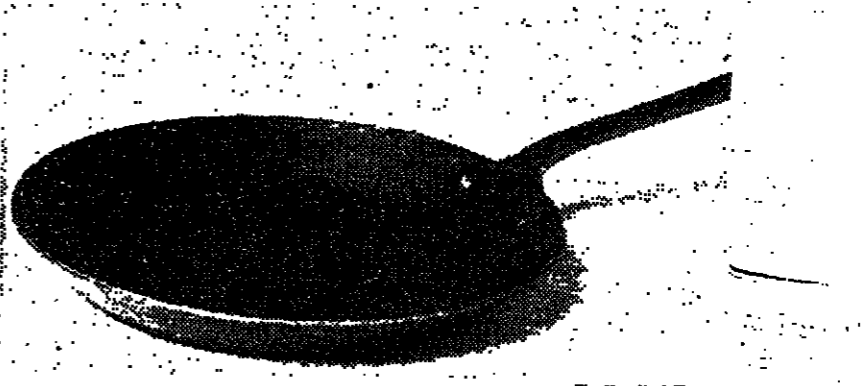
The simple black pan r iron and imported from Fra of the classic crepe pan ar good cookware and kit shops and departments. It and is perfectly balanced the dipping and rotating m as the flipping of the crej Crepes cook much faste than in the electric mo achieve the tender, golde face they should have. Cl is the best substance for pan which, once seasoned be cleaned with salt and There are classic crepe p of tin-lined copper, but the and difficult to clean. G are used by restaurants, to flambé already cooked liqueurs for dessert. She in the 7-inch size are avail



Chef Fairgrove



West Bend



Sheet-iron pan from France

DE GUSTIBUS

Cooks Report That the Curry Leaf Isn't a Hoax—It's an Herb

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

As of this date, we have pie all over the face and the filling tastes more than a little like curried crow. It results from a column we wrote some time ago in which we quoted Lauretta Thistle of Ottawa, who informed us that there was mischief in the curry world, to wit, she had stumbled on a series of recipes calling for leaves and, what's more, there was a local merchant who was selling said leaves labeled "curry leaves" in a dried form. She was indignant. So were we and, a bit petulantly, stated, perhaps, that anyone worth his weight in turmeric knew that curry powder is a blend of numerous spices. Furthermore, we added, there is no such thing as a curry plant, shrub or tree.

Rarely, not even in the controversial reaches of such foods as clam chowder, gumbo and Indian pudding, have we received such an influx of informative mail from readers.

The first came from John Brunner of Somerset, England.

"You're wrong," he stated with exclamation points. "Sorry, so is Lauretta Thistle."

"There is a plant called 'curry plant' which we have in our garden in Somerset, England. It bears a vague resemblance to rosemary, but—like allspice—its flavor seems to combine that of several other plants.

"And there is also a plant whose leaves are indispensable in Indian cookery, the name of which transcribes those of leaves as 'kurianhoof'

or 'kureeahphul.' I think this, abridged to 'curry' by someone with a poor command of our alphabet, sounds like what Mrs. Thistle is (erroneously) annoyed about. "We do a lot of Indian cooking at home. . . ."

Doris Mason of New York informed us that "Contrary to the staunch declaration in your column of 28th of June, there is a 'curry' leaf!"

"It comes from a non-fruit bearing citrus tree, a relative of the lemon, and is a staple in Indian kitchens. If one is

not fortunate enough to have a bush in the garden, a sprig is purchased in the market. It can be kept fresh for a while in a jar of water along with the other necessary greens, such as dill and coriander, that are essential in daily Indian cookery.

"The pronunciation is something else. It is not quite 'curry,' but somewhere between 'kohri' and 'ghurri'! As one who was defeated by the intricacies of the language and never progressed beyond bazaar Hindi, I always asked the greengrocer for 'curry

and emerged with the genuine article."

Jacqueline M. Newman of Smithtown, N.Y., wrote that "I, too, believed that curry leaves were a hoax until I came upon Tom Stobart's book, 'Herbs, Spices and Flavorings,' a guide of the International Wine and Food Society and published by McGraw-Hill in 1970. On page 63 there is an entry for 'curry leaf,' and it has an illustration on page 212. The botanical name of the leaf is chalcas koenigii (Murraya

koenigii) and the family is rutaceae."

And then a final word from our favorite Indian cookbook author, Madhur Jaffrey, author of "An Invitation to Indian Cooking" (Alfred A. Knopf, 1973).

"There is even more mischief in the curry world than you suspected. The 'curry leaf' does, indeed, exist! It is not, and is not meant to be, a substitute for commercially packaged curry powders. It is an herb, rather like the bay leaf but smaller and

more aromatic. Its aroma, like that of basil, is strong and distinctive. I refer you to my cookbook, page 5, the second line of the last paragraph. I have spelled the Indian word phonetically—kari—but the English version is 'curry leaf.' The Oxford English Dictionary says, 'Curry-leaf tree, a name for bergera koenigii, the aromatic leaves of which are used to flavour curries.' Needless to say, not all Indian dishes are flavored with the curry leaf. In North and Northwestern India it is hardly used at all. But along

India's coastal states and in the South it is extremely popular—for flavoring certain dishes. While it adds an unusually delicious aroma to foods when added in its fresh form, it seems to lose both aroma and flavor when the leaf is dried.

"I once dried a large bunch of leaves, freshly plucked from a tree in our Delhi garden, in order to bring it to New York. But all my effort seemed wasted. By the time I opened my precious plastic bag in New York, the leaves had lost about 95 percent of

their character. Some enterprising will begin grow and then sell in leaves. My sister Delhi makes a spiked with 'leaves' that is, best tomato s world! Down with der—but up leaves!"

We have one about vinegar-m home. We cannc the technique u A. Folisi of Broo we vouch for th his product, but follows:

"I enjoyed the ries very much, opened a bottle o and found it flat. throw it away! r we vouch for th and added sever tarragon. The two weeks is sc worth buying an champagne and flat."

In the directic paring the rug that appeared in day's paper, the of orange juice veritely omittes should have res gether the flour, and baking po mixing bowl. Ad ening and usin; blender or two ki the shortening comes a batch morsels. Gradual orange juice whi Work the doug lightly. If it is knead it on a lig board, adding m necessary.

Why Some Designers Like to Lower a High Ceiling

By VIRGINIA LEE WARREN

High ceilings have always been considered desirable, except by those who dream of thatched cottages, salt-box houses or log cabins. Since they are so desirable, why would anyone want to lower them?

The reasons offered by architects and designers who are doing just that can be summed up in two words: drama and excitement.

For instance, John F. Saladino, whose interior design firm bears his name, said, "Of course I really prefer high ceilings, the feeling of space they can give is wonderful. But I can create the illusion of a much bigger room through contrast; when I lower a ceiling it creates like a tour de force; it creates

drama by making the adjoining room seem higher than it is."

Mr. Saladino continued, "It's really like music; going from the lower to the higher is a crescendo, and that's always exciting."

Michael La Rocca, of Easton & La Rocca, Inc., expressed virtually the same feeling. "It's exciting to go from a space that's low to one that's high," he said. But he added, "I only make this contrast when I have an area that's relatively uninteresting, say, a foyer."

Michael Schaible, of Bray & Schaible Design Inc., said he is more likely to raise a floor than lower a ceiling. "To get a person up higher in the room for a better view," and when he does lower a ceiling it's usually to give an air of greater intimacy.

Robert Stern, of Stern & Hagemann, architects, who likes that sense of intimacy, too, has even made low ceilings lower. He lowered a ceiling to 7 feet in a hallway to give the illusion of more height to a living room that had one of 8 1/2 feet. "If a ceiling is to be lowered," he said, "it should be by at least a foot; a foot and a half is better."

Three and a half feet can be very effective, indeed, as Robert Mars Golder, architect, and his wife, Poppy Wolff, an interior designer, have learned over and over. They have grown accustomed to having first-time guests exclaim, upon entering their living room, "Oh, these heavenly ceilings; they must be at least 16 feet high!" They are actually 13 feet. But the entrance hall has been lowered to 10 to create the illusion of greater

height in the living room.

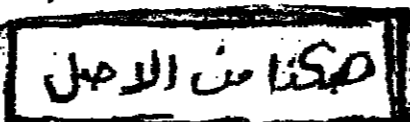
"Dropping the ceilings in passages or in small rooms is a good device for emphasizing the drama of a large space," said Mrs. Wolff, "and I do that fairly often because I like to define architecturally all of the spaces. A long hall often has no definition, so I may give it some. Right now in a brownstone I'm dropping the 12-foot ceiling of an 8-by-10-foot bedroom to 8 1/2 feet. That will make it more intimate and do away with a cell-like atmosphere. It will also make the 12-foot ceiling of the living room seem a couple of feet higher."

David Barrett, whose firm, David Barrett Inc., is in an 1897 East Side town house, along with his elaborate living quarters, said he believes that "once you get

over 10 feet, height in a ceiling is not always desirable."

And his own kitchen, 27 feet long, with a 4-foot-wide aisle running between such a complete array of appliances that it includes a hooded professional grille, has had its 12-foot ceiling dropped to 9. But this is in an uneven pattern. Lattice, painted dark green, slants at a steep angle for some portions and then is shaped like little mansard roofs to match the intervals created by three windows. (A mansard roof can be described as a hollow pyramid with its top cut off.)

The result of all this may not be dramatic or exciting and it doesn't impart an air of intimacy. But it does show that a lowered ceiling can have considerable charm.



A fresh...
The Count...
by E...

Advantages for the Few in Tax Bills Hinge on Access to Power

From Page 1, Col. 3

Access to power... there is no evidence... contributors in the Curtis amendment... that large contributors and constituent well-placed senators have a sizable advantage in obtaining the necessary support...



John H. Hall, former Treasury aide, was consulted by business executives on tax benefits.

Reform... research public affairs lobby with Ralph Nader... more than three low-interest sectors... page tax bill... month by the Finance Committee...

of narrowly drawn... on argue that such... necessary to rectify... in the law that... tended. They charge... are safeguards... damaged by quirks in the tax law...

Other special preferences... have been questioned by... analysts on the ground that... they cost the Treasury revenue... while serving no worthy purpose...

Justifiable or not, the special provisions have much in common... Nearly all of them benefit well-connected persons, companies or industries. The causes are pressed with members of the Finance Committee by influential lobbyists or lawyers...

The provision involving the four California business executives, Mr. Hall and Senator Curtis found its way into the bill in the following manner: House Panel Vote...

The businessmen—James L. Walker, Stanley L. Irminian, William B. Rapley and Russell A. Kendall, all officers in the Davis Walker Corporation of Los Angeles—learned some time in early 1974 that they could save taxes by creating foreign trusts for their children...

Coincidentally, on May 21, 1974, the House Ways and Means Committee voted to plug the particular section involving foreign trusts that they were using...

The House committee decided to make the effective date of the change that very day to prevent people from rushing in under the wire, as they might have done if the effective date were set in the future...

California for more than a week. He said that because the daily tax report of the Bureau of National Affairs, on which lawyers rely for developments in tax law, did not report the action until May 29...

The 1974 tax bill died at the end of the 93d Congress with out becoming law. It was revived last year, however, and the bill passed then by the House retained the May 21 deadline for its change in the foreign trust rule.

The businessmen then employed Mr. Hall to try to straighten the matter out before the measure cleared the Senate...

Mr. Hall said that he came to Washington and talked with Howard J. Silverstone, the staff member of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation who was handling that particular aspect of the bill...

Mr. Silverstone, according to Mr. Hall, said it would be reasonable to push the effective date back eight days to May 29 in view of the delay in reporting...

Mr. Hall said that he then talked to Senator Curtis and Donald Moorehead, chief minority counsel of the Senate Finance Committee. Asked why he chose Mr. Curtis rather than some other senator, Mr. Hall replied: "I knew Senator Curtis from when I was in Washington. I could have chosen any senator, I suppose, but I'd worked with Senator Curtis on the pension reform bill and other matters..."

There is no evidence that campaign contributions influenced Mr. Curtis. Records for 1972, the last time he ran for office, are incomplete. But The New York Times turned up a number of instances in which members of the Finance Committee sponsored special privilege tax provisions in which large contributors had an interest...

To take one example, Senator Mike Gravel, Democrat of Alaska, is the chief sponsor of language that would give special tax advantages to the recycling industry. The members of two trade associations—the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel and the National Association of Recycling Industries—would be the principal beneficiaries of the provision...

The Washington lobbyist for the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel is Thomas H. Boggs Jr. He has contributed at least \$1,150 to Mr. Gravel since 1973. His law partner, William C. Foster, donated at least \$2,050 during that time. Edward L. Merrigan is the lobbyist for the National Association of Recycling Industries...

the Finance Committee, the firm appealed to the Kansas City Southern, which, according to Mr. Dole, operates in his state, and persuaded him to offer the amendment that would help the two lines...

Senator Dole and his legislative aide, Kim Wells, were extraordinary open in explaining to The Times their procedure for dealing with requests for special interest tax relief...

They estimated that more than 30 interests approached them this year seeking special tax legislation. Normally, they said, if no constituent interest was involved, they turned down the request. If a constituent was involved, they said, they checked with the staff experts of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and with the Treasury...

Mr. Wells recalled one instance this year in which a friend and a campaign contributor went to the office with a proposal. "We wrote Treasury. We got through the motions for a constituent. But when Treasury opposed it, we dropped it," he said...

Asked whether contributors received special attention, Mr. Dole replied, "You have to be honest and say, 'Sure.' If somebody has helped you in a campaign, it doesn't hurt him at all..."

Some members of the Finance Committee, including Senator Long, the chairman, defended the procedures for including special preference legislation in tax bills...

Mr. Long said that he was not the least bit embarrassed to support anything for his constituents if I think it's right. As for the influence of lobbyists and contributors, he declared, "The Constitution protects the right of citizens to petition the Government for redress of grievances..."

Other committee members, including Senators Dole and Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, said they hoped to alter the committee's procedures so that narrow provisions would receive more scrutiny...

Senator Robert W. Packwood, Republican of Oregon, counted himself in the latter group. Most of the provisions that are adopted by the Finance Committee are justifiable, he said. What worried him, he added, was that "there may be 1,000 others that are meritorious that nobody ever hears about" because the potential beneficiaries do not have the right connections or the money to hire a well-connected lobbyist...

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Our appreciation is expressed on behalf of the thousands of patients for whom you demonstrated such concern. You met and solved the complex and often poignant problems that are entailed in taking care of the sick, disabled and elderly.

Your cooperation helped to maintain vital services which you did with patience, resourcefulness and total dedication.

To all of you, once again, our heartfelt thanks.

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60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017

Thomas on Coast

Thomas Read Melburn Coe, son of San Francisco, married there on the evening of the bride. The Rev. Onlay, a Unitarian, performed.

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Anita Frank Married

Anita B. Frank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Frank of the Bronx, was married yesterday evening to Hugh P. Schieren, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Schieren of Long Beach, L.I.

The ceremony was performed at the Lakeover Country Club in Bedford Hills, N.Y., by Rabbi Roy Rosenberg.

The bride is a student at Lehman College of the City University. Her mother is an international bank examiner for the Federal Reserve Bank.

The groom is a partner in Ambassador Printing.

tu Wed to Dr. Richard Holzman

The bride, a graduate of Holy Family College in Philadelphia, received a master's degree in education from Trenton State College. In addition to teaching, she writes children's literature.

Dr. Holzman was formerly chief assistant for education performance review in the Executive Chamber of former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. He received a B.A. and M.S. degrees from Trenton State University and a Doctor of Education from the University of Massachusetts. He served as a Lieutenant in the Army and was one of the first Peace Corps volunteers, serving in

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Carter Speaks to Sunday School Class On Need for Love, Justice and Humility

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND Special to The New York Times. PLAINS, Ga., July 18—Jimmy Carter returned to the simple white First Baptist Church here today and taught a Sunday school lesson on the need for love, justice and humility.



The New York Times/D. Gordon Jimmy Carter after church services in Plains, Ga.

One man in the room crowded with about 80 persons, half of whom were members of the men's, women's and couples' Sunday school classes and the other half reporters and Secret Service agents, replied: "Obedience." "Simple justice," Mr. Carter corrected him softly.

For us to sit in isolation and say blandly, 'I love everybody,' means nothing," Mr. Carter said. Then he quoted Paul Tillich, the theologian, as having said that "religion is a search and when we quit searching we lose our religion, we become proud and self-satisfied, we amount ourselves."

FORD AND REAGAN BOTH MISS GOAL

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1 votes needed for nomination, leaving him only 28 short. Mr. Reagan has 1,065, with a total of 94 uncommitted.

McCarthy Isn't Thrill By Choice of Mondale

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON Special to The New York Times. LOS ANGELES, July 18—Former Senator and former Democrat Eugene F. McCarthy, an independent candidate for the Presidency this year, didn't sound either convinced or threatened by his old party's show of unity in Madison Square Garden last week that he was qualified for the job.

Mondale's Staff Preparing for Campaign

By LINDA CHARLTON Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, July 18—As the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, Senator Walter F. Mondale, was enjoying a last few days of relaxation fishing for walleyed pike in northern Minnesota, his staff was back in Washington getting ready for a week of planning for the campaign.

olis yesterday was Dan Lee, a Carter staff member. Tentatively, it is planned that Mr. Mondale will fly on commercial aircraft "for some time," although it is likely that he will eventually switch to the more flexible and convenient charter system.

Search for Final Votes. The President's agents moved out of Washington this weekend in search of the final votes. James Baker, the chief delegate to the President's Committee for the Uncommitted Delegates, flew to Louisiana to work on the five uncommitted delegates there, and Stuart K. Spencer, the campaign chairman, flew to Oklahoma to try to convert some of the 36 delegates in that state who favor but are not legally bound to Mr. Reagan.

Meanwhile, on the right. Mr. Mondale backed then Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey against Mr. McCarthy's anti-Vietnam Presidential candidacy in 1968, something that Mr. McCarthy never forgets. "I read something where Mondale said he was an early opponent of the war," he said. "He must have meant early 1968."

G.O.P. Parley Drawing Extra Press Members

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18 (UPI)—Republican National Convention officials say the close race between President Ford and Ronald Reagan has swelled the number of journalists expected to attend the convention, which begins Aug. 16.

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NOTICE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Education of the City of New York is holding a public hearing on the proposed budget for the fiscal year 1977-1978.

سكنا من الاجل

Guyana Pullout Turns Boxer's Golden Dreams to Nightmare

By NEIL AMDUR
Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, July 18—To Kenneth Bristol, the chance to win an Olympic gold medal in boxing was more important than being tied down to a permanent job.

Today, the 24-year-old Bristol saw his chance knocked out by the decision of his Olympic delegation, Guyana, to withdraw from the Montreal Games.

"I wasn't too anxious to get a job because of the Olympics," said Bristol, a lanky welterweight who has been living in Brooklyn, N.Y., for the last four years after moving from Guyana with his family. "I was traveling to a lot of boxing tournaments, and I didn't want it to hamper my work or training. Now I've got nothing."

Bristol worked as an electrician at the Brooklyn Navy Yard until January, 1975. He then decided that \$85 a week in unemployment benefits could satisfy his appetite until after the Olympics.

Besides Bristol, Guyana,

Bristol won a silver medal at the Pan-American Games last year in Mexico City, losing a disputed final to Clinton Jackson of the United States. He won the 160-pound Golden Gloves crown earlier this year, a title that convinced him he could give Guyana its first Olympic gold medal.

"Right now I figure I'm in the best condition I've ever been in," Bristol said. "My chances this year were great—100 percent."

Although pride was the base for his Olympic pursuit, Bristol said a gold medal also might have enhanced his chances for a better job in New York or even a contract to train professional.

"You'd like to think that," he said, standing outside his room in the Olympic Village after hearing the news of his country's withdrawal.

"Then there was the thought of turning pro. Maybe I will. I don't know right now."

which brought 18 competitors, also may have lost a chance for a second gold medal, this one by James Gilkes in the men's 200-meter dash. Gilkes, who had attended the University of Southern California to polish his track and field skills, was considered among the top five entries in the sprints, particularly the 200, in which he had won a National Collegiate outdoor title several years ago.

Guyana's decision sent shock waves around the dormitories of other Caribbean countries, particularly Jamaica.

"I suppose now that Guyana is going, we'll have to leave too," Rosa Allwood, the five Jamaican sprinter, said. "Our countries are very close, and we generally support Guyana in everything they do."

In Jamaica's case, however, the fate of an entire Government could rest on the decision of whether to withdraw.

At stake for Jamaica is Donald Quarrie's quest for gold medals in the 100- and 200-meter dashes. Quarrie is the biggest sports hero in his country and would have an excellent chance to sweep both events, particularly with the absence of Steve Williams, America's injured No. 1 sprinter, and with the departure of Gilkes.

"It things were calmer in Jamaica right now, there's no question that the team would be recalled," said a source close to Jamaican politics and sports. "But the Government is not in a good position right now. Quarrie is one of the best things they've got going for them. To bring the team home now would be very unpopular after all the buildup he's had."

However, Michael Fennell, the chief of the 28-member Jamaican delegation, said today that Quarrie's presence would not affect any decision to stay or leave.

Members of the Bahamas

delegation also were scheduled to meet tonight with their Ambassador to the United States, J. B. Johnson. Several other countries also had set up meetings to discuss their future participation.

For many athletes, the most difficult phase of the dispute has been the lack of information reaching the Olympic Village. Mostly, they can only wait until news arrives with fresh government directives, or with until planes arrive to take them home.

Minors Yifter, an Ethiopian distance runner, spent most of the day wandering aimlessly between shops in the international center of the Village and watching the stars of the various events on television in the Ethiopian administrative offices. Only the arrival of charter planes delayed the departure of athletes from Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda, and their exit is certain to

strip some of the glamour from the track and field competitions.

Sitting in a sporting-goods shop in the international center of the Village, the diminutive Yifter looked glum. So did Bristol, and other athletes from Guyana.

"I put a lot into preparing for the Games," Bristol said. "I feel I'm fighting for Guyana even though I live in New York. I'm very sad about what's happened."

He played with a pair of miniature gold-plated gloves that hung on a chain around his neck and symbolized his accomplishment in the Golden Gloves.

"Guess you got to settle for the gold," a teammate said, drifting past Bristol in the hall.

"It's not an Olympic medal," Bristol said, "but I won it just the same. I never even got the chance to fight for anything here."



John Naber of the U.S. after winning his heat in the 100-meter butterfly competition at Montreal.

U.S. Five Triumphs By 106-86

Continued From Page 15

excited. There's too much still ahead of us."

The Americans flashed a dazzling style of play in the early minutes, hustling the rebounds and sending Ford through the befuddled opposition with eye-popping speed.

The United States attack faltered briefly midway through the first half, impaired by a few bobbles by Tate Armstrong of Duke. Screams of "Italia," rising from several hundred naval cadets provided brief inspiration. Hans Kupchak, Kenyan Carr of North Carolina State got the Americans back on the track and they were soon out of reach.

American basketball-watchers raised their eyebrows during an earlier game in which Yugoslavia defeated Puerto Rico, 84-63. The box score reported: Butch Lee, 15 points.

Wasn't this the same Butch Lee of New York who was inundated with scholarship offers before he went on to Marquette? It was. Why wasn't he playing for the United States?

"Nobody asked me," said Lee, who was eligible because he was born in Puerto Rico.

Soviet Union Ramps

The Soviet Union, which took the gold medal from the United States at Munich in 1972, had an easy time in its first game tonight, defeating Mexico, 120-77.

In other first-round games, Cuba defeated Australia, 111-89, and Canada routed Japan, 104-76. Pedro Chappie, playing in his third Olympics, led Cuba with 26 points. Eddie Palubinskas, a former player at Louisiana State, scored 28 points for the losers.

The Canadians got 26 points by Phil Tolleson in their easy victory over Japan.



Poland's silver medalists, left, congratulating the Russian gold medalists after the 100-kilometer cycling event at Montreal yesterday. The Danish team finished third.

Butterfly Is Swept By U.S.

Continued From Page 15

tunity to face Matthes man-to-man in the 100-meter final.

The 25-year-old Matthes won both Olympic butterfly races in 1972 and led the world in the semifinals, then watched Naber shatter his record and quite possibly his reign. As Naber left the pool, Matthes walked over and said in an imperfect accent, "Vedy fast."

Naber, as always, insisted that records were far from his mind.

"Things like this just happen," he said. "I'm not thinking of records, records, just best time, best time."

Naber was barely out of the water when Bruner and the others dived in for the butterfly final. Bruner, easy to spot because his head is shaved, was never more than a foot behind or a foot ahead. He took the lead for good as he reached the final turn and held off his fast-closing teammates. They shunted Roger Pyttel of East Germany, who held the previous world record of 1:59.63, to fourth place.

When Bruner hit the finish wall, he turned to see where the others were and then looked at the scoreboard. He breathed hard, trying to catch his breath as he peered, and when he saw that the Americans had swept the medals he turned and hugged Greg Forrester swim over and joined the celebration.

Sacrificed One Year

Later, as the three stood on the victory podium, three American flags were raised and a record was played of the beginning and end of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Bruner stood straight, and he fought back tears. "Did I have doubts?" he said later. "No way. Even if I hadn't made the Olympic team, there's no way taking one year out of my life would be wasted. I have 80 other years to live."

That year out of Bruner's life was the last year. He dropped out of college and trained about six hours a day, a program that included weight lifting and isokinetic exercises.

"I did a lot of sleeping during the day all year," he said. "I got strong. I'm positive there's no way I could have done this training and school together. It was all worth it."

A few feet away sat Gregg with his silver medal, his face sad.

I'm never satisfied with second place," he said softly. "But it's the best time I've done. It's thrilling, I guess, but it's not quite the ultimate."

Boycott Is Joined by Guy

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

and the United States basketball team defeated Italy, 106-86.

At the same time, the political picture remained confused because several nations whose delegations stayed out of yesterday's opening-ceremony march entered the competition. For example, an Egyptian boxer scored a unanimous decision in an early bout and his basketball team lost to Czechoslovakia, 103-64. But a spokesman for Iraq said, "No, we don't go to the Games. We go home."

Even the participation of Egyptian athletes apparently didn't guarantee that country's continued presence in the Games. According to reports out of Cairo, the head of Egypt's government-run sports council had sent a dispatch today instructing the team to withdraw.

At Olympic Village, where the Jamaican delegation was awaiting the arrival tonight of that Caribbean country's minister of sport, communications were traveling with the speed of molasses. A note from the mayor of the Village, sent yesterday, reached the Jamaicans only this afternoon. It informed them that Congo, Ghana, Zambia, Ethiopia and Chat had officially withdrawn from the Games. Jamaica's track and field squad includes several gold medal prospects.

Guyana also had several gold medal possibilities in track and field, as well as in boxing, among its 18 athletes. But Sir Lionel Luckhoo, its delegation chief, said after sending a letter of withdrawal that principle was more important than gold.

"To merely pay lip service to your opposition to apartheid," he said, "is not sufficient. It does not give the impression of carrying the true significance."

The departure of Guyana, a predominantly black nation on the northern coast of South America, stirred speculation that Jamaica might follow.

New Draws Needed

Meanwhile, Kenya's boxers appeared in sweat suits at the boxing site today, but merely watched the action. John Kasoyka, chief of the Kenya delegation, said the squad would be leaving as soon as it could complete travel arrangements.

Wholesale realignments in some of the 21 sports will have to be made as a result of the pullouts, and officials in some sports indicated new draws would be made to adjust the pairings. Kenya, another strong team in track and field, had expected to take at least six medals, including a few golds.

Leaders of the New Zealand Olympic Committee could not be reached for comment, raising the possibility that some kind of last-

minute reconciliation might be in the works. But Lance Cross, the I.O.C. member from New Zealand, and other directors of the I.O.C. have said repeatedly that they have no control over rugby or the New Zealand Government.

Douglas Roby, one of the two American I.O.C. members, said it would be "just as illogical" for the African nations to protest against the United States on the grounds that major American corporations do business in South Africa.

"Our committee couldn't tell the American corporations what to do," Roby said, "and the New Zealand Olympic Committee can't tell a rugby team what to do. It's not an Olympic sport."

Count Jean de Beaumont of France, a long-time I.O.C. member, called the boycott "foolish" and added that some of the protesting nations were "not as distinguished now" as they were before.

"They're doing politics," the Count said today. "But that's their business."

Duane, too, reported little support for the African ac-

tion among the directors. But I tions probably taken until ne: "All these p free in their Dayme said. "I would like t brings no sym African cause." According to Olympic offici Africans play Wimbledon this Russian and a on the medal-wi with a South the recent wor championship i States. But Ganga, t public represen vice president o Council for Sp coast a long-time I.O.C. member, called the boycott "foolish" and added that some of the protesting nations were "not as distinguished now" as they were before. "They're doing politics," the Count said today. "But that's their business." Duane, too, reported little support for the African ac-

Olympic Games Summaries

Basketball

MEN
United States 106, Italy 86.
Yugoslavia 84, Puerto Rico 63.
Canada 104, Japan 76.
Cuba 111, Australia 89.
Czechoslovakia 103, Egypt 64.
Soviet Union 120, Mexico 77.

Boxing

(112 Pounds)
Alfredo Perez, Venezuela, beat Ernesto Rivas, Mexico, 5-0; Said Ahmed Elashry, Egypt, beat Saad Mohamed Hossainy, Syria, 5-0; Kim Kwon, South Korea, beat Socheol Park, Thailand, 5-0.

BANTAMWEIGHT

(119 Pounds)
Jovito Raposo, Venezuela, won from Einar Hovgaard, Norway, by forfeit; Juan Francisco Rodriguez, Spain, won from Anthony Robinson, Ghana, by forfeit; Tamas Szabo, Hungary, won from Samuel Macc, Cameroon, by forfeit; Chugunov, USSR, beat Alexander Chibrikov, Czechoslovakia, 5-0; Charles Moore, Fayetteville, N.C., beat Alexander Tala, Morocco, 5-0; Berni, Israel, beat Abdelmalik El-Sayed, Sudan, 5-0; Brian Tait, Australia, won from Gibrán Zaidani, Libya, by forfeit.

FEATHERWEIGHT

(126 Pounds)
S. K. Raj, India, won from Davidson Andri, Nigeria, by forfeit.

Cycling

100-KILOMETER TRIAL
1. Soviet Union, 2:58.51; 2. Poland, 2:59.13; 3. Denmark, 2:12.70; 4. West Germany, 2:12.70; 5. Czechoslovakia, 2:12.56; 6. Britain, 2:13.10.

Field Hockey

GROUP A
India, 4; Argentina 0.
Australia 2, Malaysia 0.

GROUP B
West Germany 1, New Zealand 1.

Gymnastics, Men

FLOOR EXERCISES
1. Scania, 9.40; 2. The between Boerio and Tabaik, 9.32; 3. The between Teodorov and Kozlov, 9.25; 4. The between Kozlov and Nov, 9.23.

HORIZONTAL BARS

1. Henri Boerio, France, 9.60 points; 2. Willi Arey, Austria, 9.40; 3. The between Teodorov and Kozlov, 9.35; 4. Vladimir Bohm, Czechoslovakia, 9.35; 5. Martin Zedek, Poland, 9.25.

HORSE VAULT

1. Scania, 9.40; 2. The between Boerio and Tabaik, 9.32; 3. The between Teodorov and Kozlov, 9.25; 4. The between Kozlov and Nov, 9.23.

MEN'S INDIVIDUAL

1. Scania, 9.40; 2. Boerio, 9.32; 3. Teodorov, 9.25; 4. The between Kozlov and Nov, 9.23; 5. Kozlov, 9.20.

PARALLEL BARS

1. The between Boerio, Scania, and Nov, 9.25; 2. The between Teodorov and Kozlov, 9.25; 3. The between Kozlov and Nov, 9.23.

RINGS

1. The between Boerio and Scania, 9.25; 2. The between Teodorov and Kozlov, 9.25; 3. The between Kozlov and Nov, 9.23.

Side Horse

1. Boerio, 9.20; 2. The between Scania and Tabaik, 9.15; 3. The between Teodorov and Kozlov, 9.10; 4. The between Kozlov and Nov, 9.05.

Gymnastics, Women

BALANCE BEAM
1. Nadia Comaneci, Romania, 9.90 points; 2. The between Svetlana Grigorieva, Soviet Union, and Olga Korbut, Soviet Union, 9.80; 3. Teodorov, Romania, 9.75; 4. Svetlana Grigorieva, Soviet Union, 9.70; 5. Livia Savadi, Soviet Union, 9.55.

Gymnastics, Women

UNEVEN BARS
1. Nadia Comaneci, Romania, 10; 2. The between Maria Kluge, East Germany; Svetlana Grigorieva, Soviet Union; Olga Korbut, Soviet Union, 9.90; 3. The between Maria Espartero, Hungary, and Mariana Gonteanu, Romania, 9.85; 4. Svetlana Grigorieva, Romania, 9.80; 5. The between Debra Wilcox, Lifferton, Colo.; Debra Wilcox, Lifferton, Colo.; Kelly Brown, Oklahoma City, Okla., 9.75; 6. Kelly Brown, Oklahoma City, Okla., 9.75.

Modern Pentathlon

800-METER RIDING
1. Tier between Claude Gulgulic, France; Gerd Schuster, East Germany; and Gerd Schuster, East Germany, 1:52.40; 2. Paolo Cusi, Sweden, 1:52.40; 3. Paolo Cusi, Sweden, 1:52.40; 4. Paolo Cusi, Sweden, 1:52.40; 5. Paolo Cusi, Sweden, 1:52.40; 6. Paolo Cusi, Sweden, 1:52.40.

Rowing, Men

SINGLE SCULLS
(Winners advance to semifinals)
Heat 1—1. John Kelly, New Zealand, 7:52.29; 2. Don Don, Ireland, 7:57.29; 3. Joachim Dreifuss, East Germany, 7:57.29; 4. Perit Karvonen, Finland, 7:57.29; 5. James Dietz, Switzerland, 7:57.29; 6. Perit Karvonen, Finland, 7:57.29.

DOUBLE SCULLS

(Winners advance to semifinals)
Heat 1—1. Hans-Joachim Martens, East Germany, 6:57.29; 2. Hans-Joachim Martens, East Germany, 6:57.29; 3. Hans-Joachim Martens, East Germany, 6:57.29; 4. Hans-Joachim Martens, East Germany, 6:57.29; 5. Hans-Joachim Martens, East Germany, 6:57.29; 6. Hans-Joachim Martens, East Germany, 6:57.29.

PAIRS WITH COXSWAINS

(Winners advance to semifinals)
Heat 1—1. East Germany, 6:57.29; 2. United States, 6:57.29; 3. East Germany, 6:57.29; 4. United States, 6:57.29; 5. East Germany, 6:57.29; 6. United States, 6:57.29.

COXSWAINS

(Winners advance to semifinals)
Heat 1—1. United States, 6:57.29; 2. East Germany, 6:57.29; 3. United States, 6:57.29; 4. East Germany, 6:57.29; 5. United States, 6:57.29; 6. East Germany, 6:57.29.

FOURS WITH COXSWAINS

(Winners advance to semifinals)
Heat 1—1. East Germany, 6:57.29; 2. United States, 6:57.29; 3. East Germany, 6:57.29; 4. United States, 6:57.29; 5. East Germany, 6:57.29; 6. United States, 6:57.29.

FOURS WITHOUT COXSWAINS

(Winners advance to semifinals)
Heat 1—1. East Germany, 6:57.29; 2. United States, 6:57.29; 3. East Germany, 6:57.29; 4. United States, 6:57.29; 5. East Germany, 6:57.29; 6. United States, 6:57.29.

QUADRUPL SCULLS

Heat 1—1. East Germany, 6:57.29; 2. United States, 6:57.29; 3. East Germany, 6:57.29; 4. United States, 6:57.29; 5. East Germany, 6:57.29; 6. United States, 6:57.29.

Volleyball

GROUP A
Czechoslovakia 2, Canada 2.
Poland 3, South Korea 2.

Water Polo

GROUP A
Italy 12, Iran 1.

GROUP B
Romania 5, Soviet Union 5.

GROUP C
Hungary 7, Australia 4.

Muttontown Wins

Special to The New York Times

BETHPAGE, N.Y., July 18—Edwardo Estrada of Argentina scored three goals and led the Muttontown polo team to a 10-9 victory over Meadow Brook today in the opening round of the Monty Waterbury Memorial tournament.

Karl Schweitzer, the coach, said the United States was "deliberately denied" what it deserved in scores during the opening round of the competition.

"In general we were taking a rather rough treatment from the judges," he charged.

Soccer

GROUP A
Brazil 1, East Germany 0.

GROUP C
Cuba 0, Poland 0.

Shooting

FREE PISTOL
FINAL
1. Uwe Pothack, East Germany, 579 (missed shot, 50.7); 2. Hans-Joachim Martens, East Germany, 567; 3. Rudolf Dillinger, Austria, 567; 4. Heinz Martel, West Germany, 567; 5. Robert Schuster, East Germany, 567; 6. Vincento Tancos, Italy, 559; 7. Aljo Jose, Philippines, 559; 8. Richard Crawford, Belgium, 551; 9. S. J.

CLAY PIGEON, TRAP

Final
1. Donald Holdeman, South Africa, 147; 2. The between Udo Lindse; 3. The between Udo Lindse; 4. The between Udo Lindse; 5. The between Udo Lindse; 6. The between Udo Lindse; 7. The between Udo Lindse; 8. The between Udo Lindse; 9. The between Udo Lindse; 10. The between Udo Lindse.

Swimming, Men

100-METER BACKSTROKE
(Fasted 16 qualify for semifinals)
Qualifiers—1. John Naber, Maple Park, Okla., 2:02.24; 2. The between Udo Lindse; 3. The between Udo Lindse; 4. The between Udo Lindse; 5. The between Udo Lindse; 6. The between Udo Lindse; 7. The between Udo Lindse; 8. The between Udo Lindse; 9. The between Udo Lindse; 10. The between Udo Lindse.

200-METER BUTTERFLY

(Fasted 16 qualify for final)
Qualifiers—1. Gregor Steiner, East Germany, 2:20.24; 2. The between Udo Lindse; 3. The between Udo Lindse; 4. The between Udo Lindse; 5. The between Udo Lindse; 6. The between Udo Lindse; 7. The between Udo Lindse; 8. The between Udo Lindse; 9. The between Udo Lindse; 10. The between Udo Lindse.

Swimming, Women

100-METER FREESTYLE
(Fasted 16 qualify for semifinals)
Qualifiers—1. East Germany, 1:15.96; 2. East Germany, 1:15.96; 3. East Germany, 1:15.96; 4. East Germany, 1:15.96; 5. East Germany, 1:15.96; 6. East Germany, 1:15.96; 7. East Germany, 1:15.96; 8. East Germany, 1:15.96; 9. East Germany, 1:15.96; 10. East Germany, 1:15.96.

400-METER MEDLEY RELAY

(Fasted 8 qualify for final)
Qualifiers—1. East Germany, 4:15.96; 2. Soviet Union, 4:15.96; 3. Canada, 4:15.96; 4. East Germany, 4:15.96; 5. Soviet Union, 4:15.96; 6. Canada, 4:15.96; 7. East Germany, 4:15.96; 8. Soviet Union, 4:15.96.

Final

1. East Germany (Ulrike Richter, Hannelore Ande, Andrea Pollock, Cornelia Enders), 4:17.95 (world record); 2. United States (Wendy Myers, Robin Garrigian, Susan Starnes, Nancy Gardner), 4:23.91; 3. East Germany, 4:23.91; 4. Soviet Union, 4:23.91; 5. Netherlands, 4:23.91; 6. Japan, 4:23.91; 7. East Germany, 4:23.91; 8. Soviet Union, 4:23.91; 9. Netherlands, 4:23.91; 10. Japan, 4:23.91.

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Olympic Going Is R For American Oar

MONTREAL, July 18 (AP)—American hopes for gold medals in men's rowing faded quickly today after a disappointing day of preliminary Olympic trials.

Although most of the American entries did not immediately qualify for the semifinals, no crews were eliminated in international rowing, all the losers get into the repechage or second chance heats. They will begin on Tuesday.

The United States eight trailed both Australia and New Zealand in the slowest of two preliminary heats in the glamour event at the Olympic Basin. East Germany, the defending world champion, beat the Soviet Union in winning the faster heat. The Americans were in the windward outside lane that gave the oarsmen trouble all day.

The best American showings came in the pairs without coxswains and the fours without coxswains. Mike Staines of Philadelphia and Cal Coffey of Jewett City, Conn., almost left at the start, took second place.

The four of Tony Brooks, Jim Moroney, Gary Piantadosi and Hugh Stevenson won its heat for the only American victory of the day. They were, however, 13 seconds slower than East Germany's quartet in another heat including a few golds.

Leaders of the New Zealand Olympic Committee could not be reached for comment, raising the possibility that some kind of last-

Use of British Six In Games Vetoed

MONTREAL, July 18 (Reuters)—The International Hockey Federation decided today not to bring the British hockey team to Montreal to compete as a substitute in the Olympic Games.

The British Olympic Association announced the decision after the British team, the first reserve for the hockey tournament, had been assembled in London following the withdrawal of Kenya and Ghana because from the Games.

Negotiations have been under way here and in London since noon yesterday when it first appeared that the Africans might withdraw.

Gymnastic Scoring Draws U.S. Protest

MONTREAL, July 19 (UPI)—The first official protest of the Olympic games was filed tonight by the coach of the United States Men's gymnastics team.

Karl Schweitzer, the coach, said the United States was "deliberately denied

Namath Displays Form Quickly

By GERALD ESKENAZI

Special to The New York Times

AD. L.L., July 18 — The resurrection of the Jets began today, and it was led by the one promised — the Super-Namath.

Despite last season's mark and his move to a spate of coaches, Lou Holtz quarterbacked to do that Namath did to the Jets.

The first day all turned out on field, but Holtz of his time for back. "Would the coach hit Holtz?" Namath asked in the way do this O.K.?"

Namath demonstrated a dead ball off. Namath new whether or do this Joe."

As he dropped steps, then cut his right.

ok the snap and and diagonally, lone nothing but maneuver since ational football outscored J. I. Gary Sheide, rbackers who lieve they were Namath showed



Joe Namath takes a break during workout at camp

So when Namath was part of the pack in the calisthenics, and Holtz testing the players to make sure their alignment was perfect, asked, "Who's in the first row?" Namath answered, "quarterbacks."

So when Namath would hit his receivers so easily in practice, and for such long gains, it often appeared the Jets' pass defenders were standing around. Indeed, it looked that way in the regular season as the club's pass defense was 25th in a 26-team league.

Today Namath hit his receivers, but they paid for it. David Knight twice was sandwiched after catches and sized. "For the secondary was, in the coaches' favorite phrase, "popping." There were gains after catches, but they weren't long gains.

It is part of the new defensive philosophy that will allow the opposition the short pass, according to Shirley Crowe, the secondary coach, and is designed to take away the "bomb."

"Our defensive backs will be stationed farther downfield," explained Crowe. "We're not going to give the other team the long gain. Let them work for it."

S. 330-Pounder, Case of Eat to Lift

Special to The New York Times

July 18 — A 330-pounder who will be competing in the 1,500-meter run for Puerto Rico, is flying home today but not because he is homesick.

"I want to run well, so I've got to get out of here," Colon said today. "I haven't been able to get a good night's sleep here. I'll be training at Van Cortlandt Park during the week and come back Sunday."

Colon insists he is ready for a series of road races. "I'm psyched up," he said. "I know I'm going to make that final."

Montreal cab drivers, are complaining that 2,000 vehicles being used to transport Olympic officials have killed any hope for big business during the Olympic Games.

"I'm making less than I was before the Olympics got here," one cabbie declared today. "My wife told me last night, 'Let's take the rest of the month off and get out of here.' I just might do it."

United States Olympic officials are getting some good advice on where to go—or not to go—during their stay here.

"One of our night guards is a policeman who works on the vice squad," a United States Olympic aide said today. "He gives us a lot of tips."

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In 2d Races at Larchmont

New York Times

THE WINNERS

International Class (11)—Orison, W. Mic...

Class 5 (10)—E. A. Union...

Class 3 sloop, Phoenix, of George W. Hanson of Horse-shoe Harbor, Y. C., Larchmont.

"They will be among the leaders for titles when senior one-design racing resumes on Thursday, tomorrow through Wednesday, racing will be turned over to the juniors, those not 18 years old before Sept. 1.

Late Box Scores

MILWAUKEE (A.)		FIRST GAME		MONTREAL (N.)	
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Major League Box Scores and Standings

FIRST GAME		CINCINNATI (N.)		PITTSBURGH (N.)		OAKLAND (A.)		DETROIT (A.)	
ST. LOUIS (N.)
...

National League American League

YESTERDAY'S GAMES

New York 2, Atlanta 8.

Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 8.

Philadelphia 1, Los Angeles 1.

San Francisco 5, St. Louis 4 (1st).

St. Louis 5, San Francisco 4 (2A).

San Diego 2, Chicago 1.

Houston 7, Montreal 8 (10 inn., 1st. 6-7).

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

Team	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Philadelphia	58	27	.682	—
New York	48	44	.522	10 1/2
St. Louis	40	47	.460	18 1/2
Chicago	38	52	.424	20 1/2
Montreal	28	55	.338	30

TODAY'S PROBABLE PITCHERS

Atlanta at New York (5:55 P.M.)—Niekro (6-5) vs. Swan (5-7).

Chicago at St. Louis (6:15)—Bryant (6-7) vs. Strom (6-10).

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh (7:00)—Nolan (3-4) vs. Candelaria (2-5).

Houston at Montreal (7:00)—Richard (8-10) vs. Rogers (3-8).

Philadelphia at Los Angeles (7:00)—Christenbury (3-4) vs. Houston (2-6).

St. Louis at San Francisco (7:00)—Forsyth (4-4) vs. D'Acquisto (0-5).

New York at Chicago (8:00)—Nolan (3-4) vs. Jefferson (2-3).

Baltimore at Kansas City (7:00)—Palmer (12-8) vs. Leonard (10-3).

Boston at Texas (7:00)—Jones (3-0) vs. Umberger (7-6).

California at Milwaukee (7:00)—Hartzell (0-2) and Kirkwood (2-7) vs. Slaton (10-7) and Travers (10-4).

Detroit at Minnesota (7:00)—Roberts (8-3) vs. Bané (2-3).

Oakland at Cleveland (7:00)—Blue (7-8) and Bosman (2-4) vs. Hood (2-5) and Eckersley (2-1).

A's Slug and Get That Feeling Again

By AL HARVIN

Even though they trail first-place Kansas City by 10 1/2 games in the American League West race, the Oakland A's feel they have a good chance to win the division title for the sixth time in a row.

"I feel we're going to catch them, but they've gotta lose," said Sal Bando after the A's 10-1 rout of the Tigers at Detroit yesterday. Bando and Don Baylor drove in three runs apiece and each got two hits in the 13-hit Oakland attack.

Detroit took the first two games of the series by one run each time in extra innings. Oakland rebounded to win the last two.

"The players are saying we can win it," said Manager Chuck Tanner. "We feel we're capable of taking it all."

Running was an important part of the A's attack in the Detroit series. They stole 13 bases, including four double steals. But the Tiger manager, Ralph Houk, surveying the damage, said wryly:

"Today it wasn't running that beat us. They just hit the hell out of the ball."

Oakland broke a 1-1 deadlock in the fifth inning with four runs—Baylor doubled home the first two and Joe Rudi singled in Baylor. Then Bando, hitless in 16 previous times at bat, doubled in a run. Bando singled home two more runs in the sixth. Gene straight batters before walking Amos Otis. Brett followed with his sixth homer of the season. Marty Pattin and Steve Mingo pitched a seven-inning shutout for the Royals.

Angels 6, Orioles 6

AT BALTIMORE — Tony Solaita, acquired only last week from the Kansas City Royals, highlighted a three-run California first inning with a two-run single and then, in the ninth, hit his first home run of the year. Reggie Jackson drove in four runs for the losers, three of them with his 11th home run of the season.

Indians 6, Twins 1

AT BLOOMINGTON, Minn. — Rico Carty, Cleveland's 35-year-old designated hitter, slugged his ninth and 10th home runs of the season, both with one man on bases, in a 10-hit Indian attack. Stan Thomas, usually a reliever, won his first start of the season.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Giants 5, Cards 4 (1st 10 innings)

AT SAN FRANCISCO — Chris Arnold, pinch hitting, drove home the tiebreaking run in the sixth inning of the first game to give Jim Barr of the Giants the victory. Then, in the second game, Joe Ferguson's two-out single in the top of the 10th gave St. Louis a split of the double header. Mike Wallace was the winning pitcher in the second game.

Padres 2, Cubs 1

AT SAN DIEGO — Having come to bat with two out in the bottom of the ninth and the score tied, Jerry Turner, a rookie, looped a single to short left field to score Bob Davis, a pinch-

runner, from second base with the winning run.

Reds 9, Pirates 8

AT PITTSBURGH — Joe Morgan's home run and a pinch-hit triple by Mike Lum keyed a six-run Cincinnati sixth inning. But the Reds had to hold off a late Pirate surge. The score was 9-3 before Pittsburgh came close with two runs in the eighth and three in the ninth.

Phillies 2, Dodgers 1

AT LOS ANGELES — While Jerry Martin was trapped in a rundown play between first and second bases with two out in the top of the ninth, Mike Schmidt raced home to break a 1-1 tie and score what proved to be the winning run. Dick Allen's second-inning home run was one of only two hits given up by Tommy John, the starting Dodger pitcher, who left for a pinch-hitter in the seventh. Steve Garvey singled home Bill Buckner with the tying run in the sixth.

Astros 7, Expos 6 (10 inn. 1st. tw.)

AT MONTREAL — Ed Herrmann went five for five, and his final hit, a single, drove home Jose Cruz with the deciding run to give Houston its ninth victory in its last 11 games. Herrmann knocked in four runs altogether. The Expos had rallied from a 6-2 deficit to tie the game in the bottom of the ninth inning on a run-scoring single by Ellis Valentine and a three-run pinch-hit homer by Jose Morales. The winning pitcher was Ken Forsch, in relief, whose record is now 3-2. The loser was Dale Murray, another relief pitcher. He is now 0-8.

Even more incredible... even more shocking than "A Man Called Horse."

RICHARD HARRIS

in

"THE RETURN OF A MAN CALLED HORSE"

PG

STARTS WEDNESDAY, JULY 28th

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Players and fans Wednesday night!

High Tides Around New York

Time	Location	Height
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July 20	Manhasset Neck	11.2
July 21	Manhasset Neck	11.2

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From Page 15
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David Graham after he won the Westchester Classic

Fans Erupt at Big A After Payoff Error

Continued From Page 15

was heard from the apron area—the cement strip for standees in front of the grandstand.

The new listings for the first three finishers were less than the originally listed ones. The \$2 across the board payoffs on Crab Grass, the winner owned by Mrs. Morton Rosenthal, was first listed as \$16.40, \$7 and \$4.80. The substituted prices were \$13.60, \$5.80 and \$3.80.

As soon as the "official" payoffs were flashed, a fan wearing a brown and tan sports shirt rushed from under the stands. He was shouting and urging others to follow him onto the track. A few did, but the original leader kept discreetly in the background.

About two dozen of the track's Pinkertons immediately rushed to the scene. They stationed themselves on the trackside of the railing urging the advancing patrons to remain calm. They succeeded in keeping the invasion of the racing strip at a minimum.

On the apron, however, a group of Pinkertons headed by Bob Quirk, an assistant to the chief of the track's Pinkerton force, was pushed

10 Qualify for Classic

By SAM GOLDAPER
Special to The New York Times

MONTICELLO, N.Y., July 18 — Del Miller, whip in hand, sat in the Monticello Raceway paddock today keenly watching the horses score for the third race. It was minutes before the start of the race, the first of three today that would qualify 10 horses for next Sunday's \$300,000 Monticello-New York City OTB Classic, for 3-year-old pacers bred in New York State.

The 63-year-old Miller was waiting to drive Tartort Crystal in the third trial. "Oil Burner looks like the best," said Miller as Ben Webster brushed the 3-year-old while the other horses in the first field warmed up at a slower gait. "He's going to be hard to beat. I like the way he's going."

A few minutes later Oil Burner was back in the paddock area. He had won the one-mile pace in 1:58.4 and returned \$2.80 to win for \$2.

The other trial winners today were Precious Fella, in the second trial, and Wolf Pack, in the third, but Oil Burner's time was the fastest. As Billy Haughton, driving Boehm's Eagle from his No. 3 post, lost the lead to Oil Burner just past the halfway mark, Miller said: "I guess Billy's horse is through now. He had to use him to much getting to the top. He has no horse left."

Boehm's Eagle finished last in the eight-horse field. Webster, Oil Burner's driver, said later:

Today's Entries at Aqueduct

Horses listed in order of post positions. Letter designates OTB listing.

FIRST-37.00, c. l. 3YO and up, 6F. Prob. Odds: 111 D. Nicola 111, 112 C. Smith 112, 113 B. Jones 113, 114 A. White 114, 115 F. Black 115, 116 G. Green 116, 117 H. Brown 117, 118 I. White 118, 119 J. Black 119, 120 K. Green 120, 121 L. Brown 121, 122 M. White 122, 123 N. Black 123, 124 O. Green 124, 125 P. Brown 125, 126 Q. White 126, 127 R. Black 127, 128 S. Green 128, 129 T. Brown 129, 130 U. White 130, 131 V. Black 131, 132 W. Green 132, 133 X. Brown 133, 134 Y. White 134, 135 Z. Black 135, 136 AA. Green 136, 137 AB. Brown 137, 138 AC. White 138, 139 AD. Black 139, 140 AE. Green 140, 141 AF. Brown 141, 142 AG. White 142, 143 AH. Black 143, 144 AI. Green 144, 145 AJ. Brown 145, 146 AK. White 146, 147 AL. Black 147, 148 AM. Green 148, 149 AN. Brown 149, 150 AO. White 150, 151 AP. Black 151, 152 AQ. Green 152, 153 AR. Brown 153, 154 AS. White 154, 155 AT. Black 155, 156 AU. Green 156, 157 AV. Brown 157, 158 AW. White 158, 159 AX. Black 159, 160 AY. Green 160, 161 AZ. Brown 161, 162 BA. 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Now the Republicans

Now that Jimmy Carter of Georgia has actually achieved the impossible by walking away with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and brilliantly capped his triumph by selecting Senator Mondale of Minnesota as his running mate, the Republicans are left in more of a quandary than ever.

For the Democrats have emerged with the strongest ticket they could possibly have put together. Governor Carter, despite traces of populism stemming from his Southern origins, has presented himself—and won the nomination—essentially as a liberal conservative who occupies the middle of the road. If that description seems to cover very nearly the entire waterfront of American politics, that is exactly what Governor Carter has thus far succeeded in doing. By choosing Senator Mondale for the Vice-Presidential nomination, he has given strong and needed reassurance to the liberals inside and outside his party, without frightening away any Democrats of more conservative cast of mind.

Naturally, as the campaign develops, Governor Carter's position will have to be more sharply defined on an infinite variety of issues facing the country, ranging from energy development to aid for the cities, from arms controls to price controls. But the Democratic candidates and the Democratic platform have established a broad and solid base from which to challenge the Republican nominee—whoever he may turn out to be.

This does not mean that the outcome of the election is a foregone conclusion. Obviously the political odds at this point are strongly in favor of the Democrats; but equally obviously, no national political contest in this country is ever won until the votes are counted—and the experience of 1948 is only one dramatic case in point. With an incumbent Administration and a President who, for all his faults, is personally appealing to a large number of apolitical Americans, the G.O.P. has a built-in

advantage that has not yet been entirely eroded by the record of this Administration, by the telling attacks of the opposition party or by the savage in-fighting among the Republicans themselves.

There is one way, it seems to us, in which the Republicans could dig their own political grave for 1976 as surely as anything can be done in American politics. That is by capitulating to the far right wing of the party that forms the core support of Governor Reagan in his quest for the nomination.

To put it in the crudest political terms, the far right of the G.O.P. has no place else to go; yet the nomination of Governor Reagan for the Presidency (or, for that matter, even for the Vice Presidency on a Ford ticket) would surely alienate the most important centrist and liberal segments of the Republican Party, without whose support it could not conceivably achieve national success.

While a superficial case has been made that Governor Reagan is strongest where Governor Carter is weakest, and therefore could make inroads on the Democratic vote in, say, the Far West, even that argument does not hold up in the face of the evident alienation of middle-of-the-road Republicans (not to mention Democrats) from Mr. Reagan—especially in light of the wild positions he has taken in the course of this campaign. His nomination in Kansas City next month would drive independent-minded Republicans away from the ticket in droves; and even if they did not move over to the Democratic side, they could not conscientiously vote for such an extremist as Governor Reagan—nor would they.

After the Goldwater debacle of 1964, if the Republican Party of 1976 now should turn to Ronald Reagan as its nominee, it will have learned nothing and forgotten nothing, like the Bourbon kings. It would, in fact, only invite a similar political fate.

Ethiopian Massacre

Ethiopia has undergone another political massacre. Eighteen military leaders and merchants have been killed, charged with crimes ranging from plotting a revolution to hoarding food. The news brings back memories of November 1974, when 60 leading military and civilian figures were executed on similar and related charges. But the situation in Ethiopia has deteriorated sharply between these two political bloodbaths, and the basic situation in that unfortunate country is much worse than it was in late 1974 even though the number of those executed now is considerably smaller.

The Ethiopian military takeover in mid-1974 was greeted enthusiastically by many in that country and abroad. It was not unreasonable to suppose that the removal of the aged Emperor Haile Selassie and the destruction of his corrupt and incompetent regime could be the beginning of a new era of economic, social and political progress in ancient Ethiopia. The mysterious new rulers—many of whom even kept their identities hidden—sought to prevent a cult of personality and engaged in fashionable rhetoric about social justice, egalitarianism, Ethiopian socialism, etc. Wide programs of nationalization were announced and concrete steps taken to smash the power of many of those who had lived in ease off others' labor in the past.

Unfortunately, however, the new regime has shown itself to be thoroughly incompetent and has alienated large sections of the population, from the urban students who were sent to the countryside to small farmers fearful of losing their land. A roaring inflation fueled by food and other shortages dominates the scene in Addis Ababa, while in Eritrea a strong Arab-backed secessionist movement gains strength.

The military rulers only a few weeks ago were forced to call off the peasant march they had planned to direct against the Eritrean rebels. More and more the evidence suggests that Ethiopia is slipping into anarchy, with the central government growing ever weaker and more divided.

The Rising Yen

In recent months, the United States and other Western industrial countries have been critical of Japan for allegedly preventing a rise in the value of the yen, in order to help Japanese export sales.

Last week the value of the Japanese yen started rising against the dollar, effecting a depreciation of the dollar and an appreciation of the yen. It is not clear whether this occurred because the Japanese Government has decided to accede to Western criticism or despite Japan's refusal to stop intervening to hold down the value of the yen.

The Bank of Japan has certainly been buying a lot of dollars—as much as \$200 million a day, according to some reports. Japanese officials insist the Bank of Japan has been intervening in the foreign exchange market only to smooth out erratic fluctuations in the yen's rate—a action that would be consistent with the agreement reached among the major industrial nations at the Rambouillet conference last November. By week's end, in fact, the yen had dropped back, losing half its earlier gain.

Unfortunately, under the murky conditions of international finance and the uncertain rules of the present international monetary system, nobody can be entirely sure when a nation is intervening to block a rise in its currency in order to help its export industries and when it is simply trying to smooth erratic fluctuations. But the burden of proof certainly ought to be upon the nation that heavily and continuously intervenes to check a rise in the value of its money.

International surveillance and criticism, such as are now being carried out on a somewhat catch-as-catch-can basis, ought to be regularized and formalized within the International Monetary Fund.

Firmer guidelines are needed to enable countries to

rency will be regarded as acceptable and when intervention will be seen as a form of unfair trade practice—likely to invite retaliation by others. Fair exchange rate behavior needs to be seen as the necessary adjunct to liberal trade and investment policies.

Agricultural Abundance

The largest corn crop and the second largest wheat crop in history are the 1976 harvest prospects seen by the Department of Agriculture as of July 1. A statistical projection is hardly the same as the crop safe in the bin, and bad weather this summer could well make the final 1976 reckoning far less cheerful. Nevertheless, for the moment there is certainly reason for optimism since the forecast implies that the United States this year will gather huge crops sufficient not only to meet all domestic needs, but also to contribute substantially to foreign requirements.

Those requirements for American grain over the next twelve months are likely to be substantial. Western Europe has been plagued by record or near-record drought and heat for many weeks now so that the outlook for that area's grain production is anything but cheering. Australia, normally a large producer of surplus grain for export, is also suffering from serious drought so that expectations regarding its wheat production are being scaled down. Earlier this year weather reports from the Soviet Union seemed to suggest another unsatisfactory crop there, too, but more recent data suggest some limited improvement.

The role of the United States in recent years as a major barrier preventing world hunger of catastrophic proportions is partly the result of this nation's fertile soil and favorable weather conditions. In the Soviet Union, the areas with the best soil tend to have frequent droughts while the regions with adequate rainfall tend to have poor quality soil.

But weather alone is far from the whole story about the frequency of food difficulties in the U.S.S.R. and the general history of abundance of food here. The American farmer has strong incentives for high production, and the freedom to respond to those incentives with adequate technology and capital. The Soviet farmer, still chained in the collective farms, has little incentive and even less freedom to organize for maximum output.

The real surprise is not that the Soviet Union has to import massive amounts of food so often, but that Soviet agriculture produces as much as it does despite the great natural and man-made obstacles it faces.

Reductio ad Absurdum

President Ford moved quickly the other day to curb one of the silliest interpretations of legislation to come out of Washington in many a year. The Scottsdale, Ariz., school system had asked the Office of Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare if the traditional mother-daughter and father-son events would violate statutes barring sex discrimination in schools which receive Federal aid. Incredibly, H.E.W. ruled that sponsorship of the events would violate the law.

It is hard to believe that Congress ever intended such a result or even that the interpretation could have been made with a straight face. But there is no question that the President took the incident seriously. He fired off an order rescinding the ruling and his press secretary described him as "quite irritated."

There can be no quarrel with the purposes and intent of the statutory provisions barring sex discrimination in the schools, but surely it was never intended to bring about as ridiculous a result as the H.E.W. ruling. If this were a serious issue even coming close to the substance of Title IX, it might call for a clarifying amendment by Congress. As it is, we think Mr. Ford's prompt and well-advised reaction should provide sufficient policy guid-

Letters to the Editor

Hospitals: To Bridge the Unbridgeable Gap Shrewd Loan

To the Editor:
The voluntary hospital employees' strike points up a dilemma which, unlike many of our problems, could be remedied; the poor working conditions, low morale and danger to patients could be avoided. The American ideal is represented by those businesses in which a boy—or girl—enters at the bottom and rises to the top in terms of merit, application and further education. The "good" business is one which affords its less-educated employees a chance at such advancement from "stock clerk to programmer."

But there are institutions which call for very long periods of preparation, in which those who enter as adults have almost no chance of rising very high; these are especially hospitals, libraries, universities, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, etc. In such institutions there is an almost unbridgeable gap between the maintenance employees and the professional staff. Nor do the unions meet the needs for position for all the enterprising and ambitious among such large groups of employees.

The answer lies, I believe, in the answer I once received from the personnel manager of a large enterprise who boasted that upward mobility was open to all. "And what," I asked, "do

you do with a middle-aged, non-literate cleaning woman?" "Oh," he said, "we contract cleaning out."
In a firm which "contracts" to supply maintenance employees, there would be room at the top and midway for individuals with ambitions and executive ability who did not have the professional qualifications needed by the institution to which they supply essential services. Specific negotiations would be undertaken by the contractors, with additional appeals to trade union advocacy if the contracting institution became recalcitrant to reasonable demands.

Thus, one of the basic defects of the present system—the unbridgeable and therefore undemocratic gulf between maintenance and professional staff in one organization where the professional staff hold all the power—would be remedied. One attempt has been made in separating the administrative tasks from the professional tasks. But in institutions where such high expertise is needed, the administrative staff also need a very large amount of training.

"Why can't the employees of our hospitals, libraries, universities and museums have their own organizations in which there is 'room at the top'?"
MARGARET MEAD
New York, July 12, 1976

To the Editor:
R. E. Ludt asks for an for the lending of billions of the Communist bloc (let He might have also qu propriety of Western bank at interest rates which an those charged to capitali or of West Germans lendi terest—to a growing so-c credit"—to their East Ger nists.

If one subscribes to the belief prevalent on Wall there is a shortage of capacity to produce good is a shortage of saving liquidity problem in the behavior is particularly if one erroneously be with our trade unions— national corporations through their econ abroad, such developmen to provoke.

The fact is that such functional, not only for and corporations involve the advanced capitalist its priorities. It not higher profits in the We superior technology, but ates jobs that would in otherwise not exist.

A measure of the fun of such activities is the run chronic export surr to six times more the from the Soviet Union, e In the most recent Gri such activities were no portant built-in stabiliz even greater declines growth.

The lower interest ra these loans reflects the volved on the part of W as well as the Commun aversion to high inter surplus value. Thus, W shade the price of mo this up in other areas st for the use of patents.

Professor
Hof
Hempstead, L. I.

Of Parents, Students and Tradition

To the Editor:
I read today that the President signed the H.E.W. ruling that father-son or mother-daughter events violate civil rights laws on sex discrimination. It is regrettable that he acted so precipitately.

According to Mr. Nessen, his objection was that these rulings interfere

were dead. I have seen little girls whose fathers were unemployed and therefore available, during the day deprived of a school function because their working mothers could not come to the annual mother-daughter tea. I have seen high school girls, who spent all season sweating for their varsity teams, deprived of the recognition afforded by the annual father-son awards banquet because this "traditional American event" has never included them.

These are not family events. These are school events in which the schools are rigidly defining who may participate regardless of the circumstances of individual students or their families.

Considering the deprivation schools visit upon children by this rigidity, the fairest way is to provide parent-student functions in which families, not schools, decide which parent will attend, and in which students are included on the basis of merit, not on the basis of sex.

REBECCA L. LUBETKIN
South Orange, N.J., July 12, 1976



with "family-oriented, traditional American events." A little reflection would have revealed the obvious: Family events take place in the private sector, in private places, with private money. Not so here. These are events paid for by the taxpayers and parents of all children, yet out-of-bounds for some.

As a parent and teacher, I have seen children subjected to very painful, even devastating, situations because they or their available parent happened to be the wrong sex.

I have seen little boys left out of their annual father-son box-supper because their daddies were working nights, or had deserted the family, or

The President's reaction to the ruling that father-son or mother-daughter school events violate civil-rights laws on sex discrimination points up the hidden dangers in the Equal Rights Amendment. Under Title IX, the President is able to suspend rulings or introduce corrective legislation; should E.R.A. pass, the only way to correct such consequences would be still another constitutional amendment.

Blanket laws and regulations passed in a "let's do good" mood are had enough; constitutional amendments passed this way can be devastating.

ANSEL FRYSHMAN
Brooklyn, July 9, 1976

An editorial on this subject appears today.

Capital Punishment: 'A Whole New Cloud'

To the Editor:
The Supreme Court, in its most recent decision on capital punishment, has said yes and no and it depends.

It has specifically upheld some death sentences, specifically struck down others. It seems to have defined "cruel and unusual punishment" as a mandatory death sentence for certain crimes without regard to the "character and record of the individual offender and the circumstances of the particular offense." It has recommended, without specifically requiring, that a second trial be held after conviction of a capital offense to determine the punishment.

Thus a whole new cloud of uncertainties has been added to the uncertainties which have traditionally befogged the juridical procedures of condemnation of death. Now we know more clearly and definitely than ever before that we don't know, and any judge hereafter who puts on the black cap—unless he is lacking in the minimum of human consciousness and sensitivity—will do so with more fear and trembling than ever before.

Under this decision, some criminal offenders will be put to death, just as some people die of cigarette smoking. The Court has, in effect, proclaimed the warning: "Committing murder, and

perhaps certain other heinous crimes, may be dangerous to your health." To suppose that such a conditional and speculative hazard will serve as a deterrent is naive in the extreme.

The decision has eliminated the last shred of rational justification for retaining the death penalty. [Editorial July 15.]
SAMUEL A. KAUFMAN
Bronx, July 11, 1976

Unions and Nuclear Plants

To the Editor:
I can understand labor leader Peter Brennan's interest in nuclear plants because they would provide jobs as well as energy (letter July 3). How can he declare they offer no risk? This judgment does not come within the area of his competence. However, it strikes me that we have another terror to face from nuclear plants besides atomic accident. To what union would plant workers belong? When it is time for a new contract, will the nation be held hostage to an atomic threat if the terms are not to their satisfaction? Will the workers destroy the machinery, as has happened often in the past few years—most recently at N.S.C.? Will this destructive action cause an atomic disaster? When one considers these plants seriously, we have more to worry about than an atom going wild.

RITA COOKE WOOLOM
Orion, L. I., July 7, 1976

On U.S. Aid to

To the Editor:
Your editorial of July 1964) correctly points Uruguay military has country's once-strong de tion. What was not m ever, is that the Uniti times to fund that mil our embassy in Mont pronounced bias in favor repressive regime.

Last week the House off of all military Uruguay in the 1977 stance Appropriation Foreign Operations Sub accepted my proposal t tary assistance there t tragic status of bur Uruguay. The Senate h such a cutoff and the ment has pledged to ha for Uruguay during the conference on the bill.

What is most distur that the State Depa acknowledging the "hor in Uruguay, as one off it to me, continues to s for the Uruguayan milit country faces no exterr reason, I suspect, is the bassy in Uruguay shuns there is a human righ Uruguay. The labor atta bassy there asserts that few political prison Amnesty International, hand, puts the figure at embassy attaché aligns those right-wing organ dismiss Amnesty Intern "Communist front organ kind of bias must sun assessments and reports Department.

I think it only proper sess our aid program repressive Latin America: Let the cutoff of U.S. n Uruguay be a signal to sive countries that their ning out.

Member of Congress, I
Washington,

'Paramilitary' Scot

To the Editor:
I was surprised by th Bernard Lammers to th Boys' Life ("Gun Ads: Targets," letter July 10), apparently did not see sugar coating when he Scout.

The Boy Scouts of A founded as a paramilitary with uniforms similar to almost identical at the st itself is that given to the out the terrain before a is the program of traini including hiking, campin ship (no scout camp is cc out a rifle range) and of preparing one for boot c years. The Scout Law em plete respect for authority attributes, such as com tolerance, are notably ab Moreover, Boys' Life, first subscribed 52 years ways carried the types c so distress Mr. Lamm seem that the events decade or so have chang mers' ideas of what a boys should be.

JAMES
Washington, D.C.

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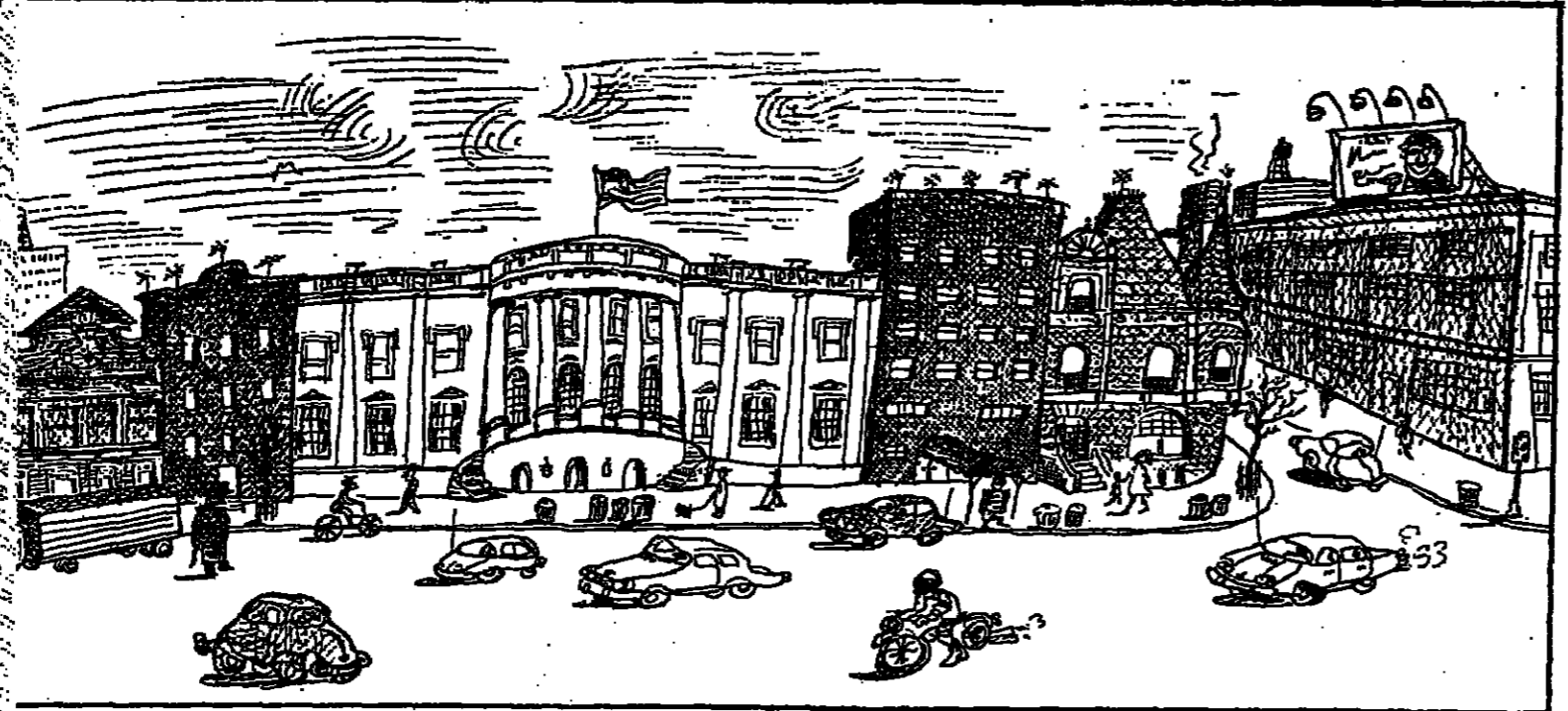
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to the Editor
Inbridgeable Gap

On Working Closely With Jimmy Carter



John-Charles Squires

Patrick Anderson

Safire began a recent attack on Carter by conceding the fact that Safire's own "motives suspect." Indeed they are. Safire is a man who has been out of the White House for a long time, and he is as different from Carter in recent months as he is as different from Nixon. As Tom Wicker or Anderson goes further and makes an attack on Carter's staff, Safire's old colleagues in the White House, several of whom, unfortunately, continue to be his writing about, and his criticisms are the very opposite of what one who has since worked with Governor Carter would expect. Safire is a man who has since worked with Governor Carter, and he is as different from Carter in recent months as he is as different from Nixon. As Tom Wicker or Anderson goes further and makes an attack on Carter's staff, Safire's old colleagues in the White House, several of whom, unfortunately, continue to be his writing about, and his criticisms are the very opposite of what one who has since worked with Governor Carter would expect.

Denied: The existence of an 'Atlanta wall,' 'order-followers,' and 'snap-to' men.

In my own case, within days of joining the campaign, I began giving Carter unsolicited advice—that I thought his stump speech had gotten too long and rambling, that I thought his claim of having abolished precisely 278 of 300 state agencies in Georgia was misleading and harmful to his credibility, that I thought part of his cherished call for an America "as filled with love as the American people" was getting stale with repetition—and I am unaware that the criticisms harmed my standing with him. Obviously the final decisions are Carter's, and obviously we do not rashly criticize a man whose political instincts are demonstrably among the best in America, but he would not be where he is today if he was surrounded by the yes-men of Safire's invention. It is important to understand that Carter is an extremely secure man (unlike Nixon) and therefore does not feel threatened by criticism. It also helps to understand that he is a perfectionist. That fact can make him impatient with people who offer him sloppy or incomplete work. But the other side of his perfectionism is that he welcomes valid criticism, because he is absolutely determined to be as nearly perfect as possible a candidate and political leader. There has been no "Atlanta wall" apparent while I've worked on Carter's speeches. He and I agreed at the outset that part of my job would be to get as many ideas before him as possible, preferably conflicting ideas. His June 23 foreign policy speech, for example, went through three distinct drafts. One of Carter's foreign policy advisers wrote a first draft, in consultation with other members of our foreign-affairs task force. I wrote a second draft, drawing upon lengthy conversations with a half-dozen foreign-policy experts and written comments from a half-dozen more. I gave my draft to Carter with a memo outlining the points on which the experts disagreed. He then spent a weekend in Plains, Ga., working on the third and final draft, consulting

compassion for the have-nots of society, both black and white, a man with the political skill to get himself elected Governor of Georgia and, just possibly, President of the United States. Perhaps you have to be a Southerner to understand what that means to some of us. There is a great sense of personal pride and personal vindication involved, a sense that after losing for a long, long time, our side is finally going to win one. I imagine that Jews and blacks will feel the same way when one of their own finally gets a shot at the White House. The emotions involved run deep, and are hard to communicate, but I think they must be considered by anyone who wants to understand why young Southerners like Jody Powell and Hamilton Jordan (among many others) are driving themselves so relentlessly on Governor Carter's behalf. They are motivated, I think, not only by the personal ambition that afflicts us all, but by personal affection for the candidate, by political commitment to certain goals, and by a regional pride that has its roots many generations in the past. But I doubt if William Safire would understand that. I doubt if he really wants to.

Patrick Anderson, whose books include "The Presidents' Men," "The Approach to Kings," and "The President's Mistress," is Jimmy Carter's chief speechwriter.

And Now the Election

By Anthony Lewis

"When people have come to think that politics will do nothing for them, they don't care—and they don't vote. How does a challenger convince them that the system can be made to work for them?"

One of Jimmy Carter's people put in those words a concern that is much in the Democratic candidate's mind as he moves from party competitor to election campaigner. That is the problem of voter apathy: the feeling in America these days it makes no difference who is elected.

This is a low-voting country in the best of times, compared to most other democracies. In 1972 only about 55 percent of Americans of voting age bothered to vote for President. And the feeling of futility and discontent with the political process has grown worse since then. Some political analysts believe the turnout will fall below 50 percent this year.

Low voting figures are traditionally reckoned to hurt the Democrats. Suburban and more affluent voters, the most likely Republicans, tend to vote anyway. Those who do not are among population groups on whom the Democrats rely: blacks, blue-collar whites and the young. (Despite the talk of youth in politics in 1972, the turnout of voters 18 to 24 was abysmally low.)

All this indicates one reason for Mr. Carter's sharp warning against overconfidence last week. The general euphoria in Madison Square Garden, on top of polls showing Mr. Carter well ahead of either Gerald Ford or Ronald Reagan at this point, produced a lot of talk around the convention to the effect that he is a sure winner. But the candidate and his advisers do not believe that—or anything like it.

"It's just not that solid," Patrick Caddell, who does the Carter polling, said. "People still do not know Jimmy Carter that well. They have not made final judgments about him. They have not made hard vote commitments. There is no intensity of feeling."

Judging by history, it is unlikely that a politician's personal appeal can

move Americans to vote in large numbers unless and until he is President. Franklin Roosevelt was first elected in the crisis of the Depression, in 1932, but the turnout was much larger after his first term, in 1936. Kennedy was the exemplar of charisma, but he won the narrowest of victories in 1960.

Incumbency is a most powerful asset in a Presidential election, and the Carter people know what it will mean if Gerald Ford is the Republican nominee. He can always put himself in the limelight with an emergency evacuation from Lebanon or a swine-flu vaccination program or a summit meeting—however meaningless the event really is. Most of all, President Ford is a known quantity. He seems safe.

"There's no way Carter can be safer than Gerald Ford," one Democratic analyst said. "Against Ford he's a risk. The question is whether he will excite people to take the risk."

ABROAD AT HOME

stronger feeling of where Carter is going. We've got to convince people it's worth investing the effort to take a gamble, as you always must with a challenger."

The logic of this view is that a challenger must seem at the same time daring and reassuring. Jimmy Carter may be the nominee because he fits that curious requirement. He calls for change, for an end to stalemata, but he talks in the reassuring terms of a return to American principle. He emphasizes the need for reform and compassion, but his manner is measured, detached, careful.

"Government has its limits," he said in his acceptance speech, but "we Americans reject the view that we must be reconciled to failures and mediocrity." Thus he mixed caution and challenge—and determination. As he listed what the country needed and what he would do as President, he added the refrain: "... and you can depend on it." The phrase was pure Jimmy Carter.

The Carter strategists are aware that he has not ended all Democrats' uneasiness about him. Catholics, especially, are a cause of concern. But the campaign planners are reasonably optimistic that party unity will continue on from the convention. Their worry right now is Deweyitis: overconfidence in the campaign, boredom among the voters.

Thirty Questions

ESSAY

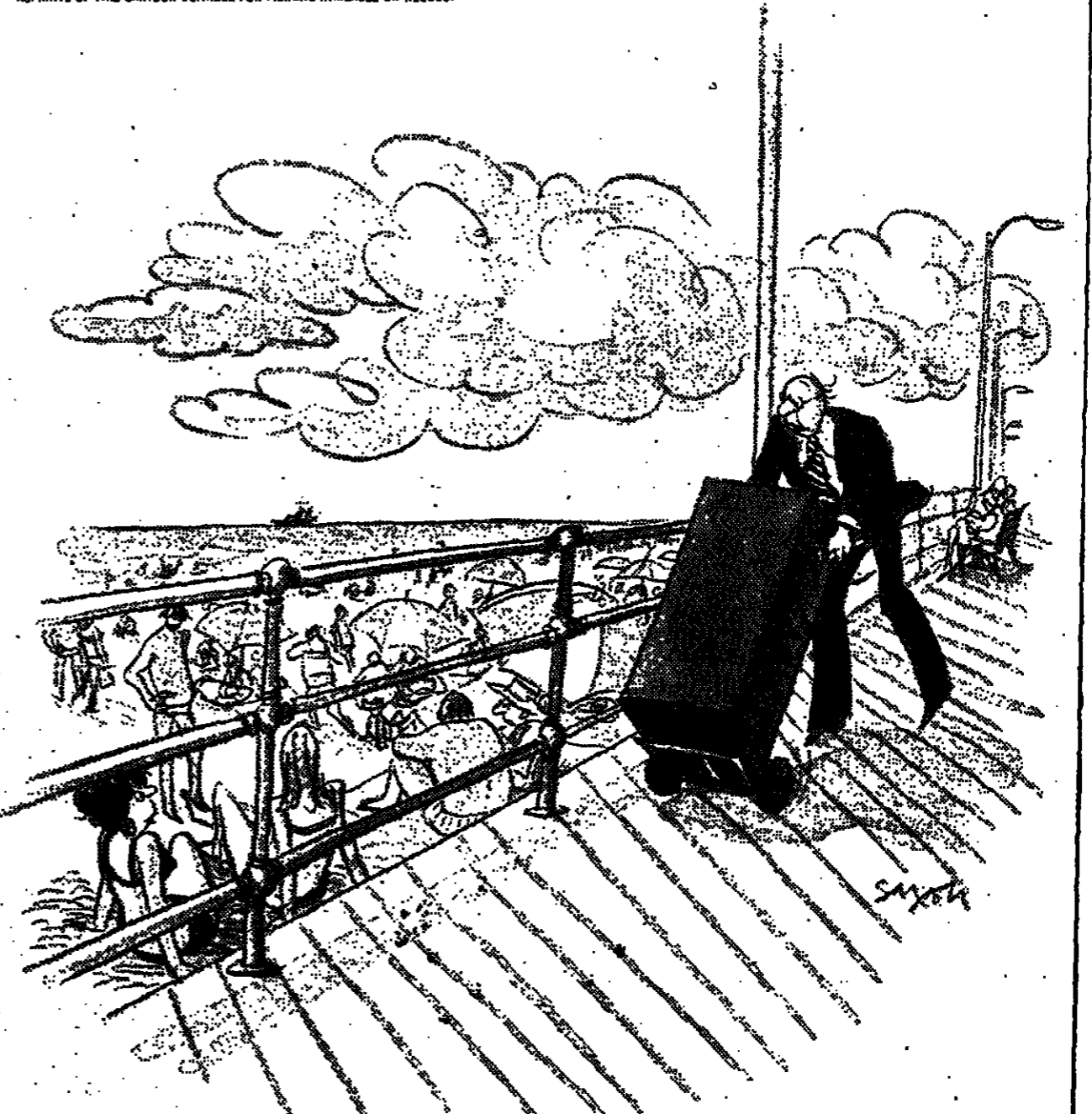
By William Safire

ON—Eight years ago, in a speech, a nominee used speechwriters call "the" as he spoke of his see another child... he in go by at night and he away places." night, the train whistle years ago, as a farm boy with my family on the middle of the night... the Democratic convention cities... comparisons of Nixon and sign and rhetorical technique sensitive nerve among on a street outside a store given by Rolling Stone, Democratic house organ, sider felt called upon to essayist, as is his right. Patrick Caddell, 26, campaign's chief pollster, he half-dozen men closest date, was any suggestion staff formed a snap-to, "Palace Guard" around comparable to the one regned in the Nixon years. point, Mr. Caddell snaps a bunch of convicted fel-

have contracted with Mr. Carter's pollster for thirty questions of their choice to be added to their "report." In addition to the total of \$80,000 from the Saudis, Mr. Caddell's firm receives \$80,000 from four American oil companies for his report: Exxon, Arco, Shell, and Sun. Main business-getter for Mr. Caddell is his McGovern campaign associate, Fred Dutton, who is himself on a Saudi annual retainer of \$100,000. The fact that Mr. Caddell is an agent for a foreign principal (let us not use the sinister "foreign agent") is duly filed at the Department of Justice. Anticipating some conflict-of-interest criticism, Mr. Caddell wrote a letter which was forwarded to the Anti-Defamation League, making it appear that all he was selling was a subscription to a report, available to any buyer. On the basis of that self-serving letter—which Mr. Caddell will not make public—Arnold Forster, general counsel for the A.D.L., last week said he saw "nothing in this that would disturb us" when called by a New York Post reporter obviously anxious to put the story in a light least damaging to Democrats. A few things disturb me: 1. Mr. Carter's pollster claims his relationship with the Saudis long predates his identification with the Carter campaign. The documents show otherwise: The Saudis knew they weren't hiring just another pollster. 2. Mr. Carter's pollster claims he is performing an "educational function" in teaching Arabs about American attitudes, and insists no Middle East politics are contained in his questions.

Arab propaganda in America, which is precisely why the law requires his registration with the Department of Justice. 3. Mr. Carter's pollster insists his \$160,000 in oil money in no way influences the questions posed or areas covered in his report, which the Presidential nominee reads. I am ready to believe him, since Mr. Caddell was ready to let me see the report on a restricted basis, which I would not accept—but is there no potential for abuse apparent? 4. Mr. Carter's pollster says, "the confidentiality of my client situation" keeps him from revealing the thirty questions his Arab clients hired him to ask. Can you imagine the editorial roar of "Coverup!" if a Nixon aide used that excuse? 5. Mr. Carter's pollster—off with the candidate and the staff on vacation this week—asserts forthrightly that his Carter colleagues know all about his Arab business arrangements, and even approve his plans to solicit other foreign clients. Think about that: Jimmy Carter knows about the foreign representation of his pollster-aid-confidante, and he sees no potential conflict of interest. He can spy no possible use of the Carter association by a consultant to sell a service. He accepts his aide's explanation that poll-peddling for exorbitant fees to Arabs and others who may want a Carter connection is not "representation," because the press has not yet hollered about it. So much for "moral leadership." Mr. Carter cannot see the appearance of impropriety because he knows his aides and himself to be honest, truthful, God-fearing, upright men who do not intend to do wrong. And that is why I blow the sad train whistle of recent experience: The bright young men most likely to fall into the great-

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Legal Conflicts Subdued in Harris Trial as State's Witnesses Testify, but a Battle Looms Over a

By MARCIA CHAMBERS
Special to The New York Times
LOS ANGELES, July 18 — For four days, the state's 11 major witnesses in the trial of William and Emily Harris have told the jury about their experiences with the revolutionary couple and Patricia Hearst some two years ago, experiences some described as friendly, zany or frightening.

The fast-moving testimony on the events of May 16 and 17, 1974, was unusually free of legal conflict between prosecution and defense.

The jurors learned that a woman later identified as Miss Hearst fired shots at a sporting goods store to aid the Harrises' escape, and that the fugitives subsequently commandeered four cars and two car owners in their flight from the police.

This week, however, a major battle will be fought outside the jurors' presence over the admissibility of a tape recording sent to a Los Angeles radio station by the revolutionaries in June 1974. In it Mr. Harris, calling himself "General Tiko," says, "We were forced to fight our way out of the store."

The Harrises and Miss Hearst, who is not on trial with them, are accused of assault upon six persons at the store robbery involving the commandeered automobiles, and the kidnapping of two persons in their flight.

Samuel Mayerson, the chief prosecutor, says the Harrises concede culpability on the tape for some of the crimes charged against them. Leonard Weinglass, the chief defense attorney ignores the issue of culpability.

"The tape doesn't qualify as scientific evidence," he said in an interview. "We're going to argue that tape issue out very extensively."

Last week, however, the defense did little arguing in attempting, as is often the aim in a criminal trial, to impeach the credibility of witnesses. And, as part of the defense strategy to concede the facts in the case, there were no battles over witnesses' identifying or failing to identify the two revolutionaries who came upon them with carbines that day. Some could identify the Harrises in the courtroom; some could not.

Two who did make identifications in court had markedly different impressions of their experiences.

One account, obviously pleasing to the prosecution, came from Frank R. Sutter, a contractor who was held captive for six hours after Miss Hearst and Mrs. Harris demanded his car at gunpoint in the Hollywood Hills.

The other witness, who helped the defense as much as he helped the prosecution, was Thomas Dean Matthews, who said that in his 12-hour abduction and ride with the members of the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army, he shared good conversation, watched a movie at a drive-in theater and even examined one of the carbines with Mr. Harris.

"I just wanted to look at it," Mr. Matthews said.

Mr. Matthews, who was 18 years old at the time, said he never asked to be freed and described the group as "awfully nice" to him. The defense established that Mr. Matthews never felt like a kidnapping victim, but the prosecution demonstrated that he had been taken against his will.

Mr. Sutter, a large baldish man, who followed Mr. Matthews to the stand, gave brief and damaging testimony.

Where Mr. Matthews was given a blanket because he had a cold, and was "patted" on the head by Miss Hearst, Mr. Sutter said he was forced to lie face down on his stomach in a cramped position on the rear floor of his car, and initially a gun was "trained" on him by Miss Hearst.

Where Mr. Matthews was offered gasoline money by his captors before they released him, Mr. Sutter's wallet was removed and \$250 was taken from it. Mr. Sutter quoted Mr.

Harris as saying: "You can take it as a loan if you want, but I don't think you'll get it back."

And where Mr. Matthews was excited on his trip, Mr. Sutter said he was terrified, although he conceded that his captors had been considerate, slowing down for bumps on the road.

In the courtroom corridors, the defense preferred to discuss Mr. Matthews' testimony. Nonetheless, it was Mr. Matthews who helped prove several key prosecution points.

Since the Harrises are charged with assault with a deadly weapon for shooting up the sporting goods store, even though they never fired a shot,

Mr. Mayerson must demonstrate through circumstantial evidence that the Harrises "aided and abetted" Miss Hearst and that all were confederates in flight.

Thus, Mr. Mayerson sought to show that the group was on the run not only from the sporting goods store but also from a bank robbery in San Francisco a month earlier in which Miss Hearst was a participant. In the van, Mr. Matthews asked Mr. Harris why the Symbionese group robbed the bank.

"He said the group needed the money because it wasn't easy doing what they were

doing—it wasn't easy to fight a guerrilla war," Mr. Matthews told Mr. Mayerson.

Despite Mr. Matthews's testimony, Mr. Weinglass agreed that Mr. Sutter's account was the more devastating. And if the jury accepts Mr. Sutter's testimony and decides to convict, the Harrises could face a life prison term.

Yet Mr. Weinglass insisted in an interview that Mr. Sutter did not fall into the classic definition of a crime victim.

"I've interviewed him myself and he harbors no grudge," he said. "He has no malice. He likes Bill and Emily Harris."

Getting the jury to like "Bill and Emily," as their lawyers address the defendants in court, is a major defense goal. Recognizing the difficulty, Mr. Weinglass said that for the sake of simply evaluating the evidence he would settle "for dispelling in the juror's mind that you have insensitive, barbaric, mindless terrorists on your hands."

Thus, before their jurors, the Harrises, a middle-class couple from Bloomington, Ind., who became "soldiers" in the "army" that murdered Marcus Foster, the black superintendent of the Oakland school system, and later kidnaped Miss Hearst, portrayed themselves

as serious, thoughtful and sensitive.

Mrs. Harris, in her opening statement, explained that on May 16, 1974, she and Mr. Harris identified themselves to their victims as Symbionese members because "we hoped to distinguish ourselves from criminal elements" and to "reassure folks we meant them no harm."

Because the defense contends that the charges are excessive and do not fit the facts of the case, the Harrises concentrated more on what they did not do that day to their witnesses than on what they did. At times, this trial tactic

confirmed the prosecution that the Harrises play on the sympathy of the jurors.

For example, witnesses concede "border-stealing cars in the Harris, who is a town attorney, etc. of 'no's' from Kell Pierre, one of the who testified that have to hand over valuables or his wife others, Mr. Pierre his car was late returned.

And when he greeted Mr. H. ing. "Hi, how ya

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10:30 am N	12:30 pm	NONSTOP
1:04 pm N	3:14 pm	NONSTOP
1:10 pm L	3:22 pm	NONSTOP
2:39 pm L	4:44 pm	NONSTOP
4:50 pm N	6:56 pm	NONSTOP†
5:10 pm L	7:29 pm	NONSTOP
5:12 pm K	7:25 pm	NONSTOP
7:35 pm K	9:52 pm	NONSTOP
8:38 pm N	11:40 pm	One-stop
9:00 pm K	11:00 pm	NONSTOP*
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News Summary

Lai Lama's Brother, Now a Jerseyan, Enjoys His Job as a School Janitor

RIS KAPLAN he dined with and Chou En-Lai and Chinese leaders. Tibet, he dealt with Sir Edmund Tenzing Norkay, wide, conquerors' rest. In Lhasa, he was keeper of his younger 14th Dalai Lama, and living in

Samden is now an custodian at Plains-Fanwood in central New Jersey, fellow workers, d students, the copper-skinned town as "Sam." got a haircut, a we also called "Louis" said Louis the head cus-

erfully at the Samden washed rubbed, waxed in the school mmered, well-dam good he's learning a across, volun- my right-hand rful guy." re- cordial greet- ing exchanged passers-by as ard a bus stop Mountain Ave- : have known since 1971, d his wife, it their small, -room house ed front lawn

of His Job 13-year-old ki, and their they quietly ilation of 28- Township of Mr. Samden xilian job on after working at the Tibetan afters shop at venue in Man- rad lived there friends until w Jersey. amden satis- as a custodian?

I have never, except in the here, I studied but I was 17 we done some with Tibetan but I have no kills. Anyway, better off if I much ahead. ents then." rther, Thubten professor of 35, culture and ia University, imated three stans in the

nd Friends' n, an alert, rice employe -oom, an exer- oom at 280 arned English t missionary India, where d in 1962. to move out after I met a n from New Samden ex-

ip of friends 25-year mort- It is totally we have been ry easily. Not ut I like my lots of good ve no prob- came to this witzerland in Samden ap- nited Nations f organization d. The appeal left Lhasa, in a Buddhist hi, a year be- Communist and forced the flee. Chinese had sir interest in

c Security Sensibilities July 18 (AP) measures de- tent President wday another Saturday left happy persons police said 17 cars from one of the Mr. Ford's ough the city, the Y.M.C.A. et said they without pen- ay, when the t about park- malice toward said Lawrence .C.A. resident, is my street in a town zone joing to pass

rd visited the his limousine y a Meriden an unguarded olice officials extra precau- to prevent

the mountainous country. In 1954, Mr. Samden said, he accompanied the Dalai Lama on a visit to Peking, where they spent six months of a year's visit to China. He added: "Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai and Chinese leaders invited us to join the People's Republic and we dined and discussed. We Chinese want to help you to build a modern Tibet, to work in the modern way and it's up to you," they told us. We were so innocent, you know. They wanted us to have a closer relationship with Peking and keep the British and Americans out."

Mr. Samden continued: "There couldn't have been more than five Westerners in our whole country. Well, after their invasion of 1959, more than 100,000 Tibetans fled to India. The United Nations passed resolutions on human rights and self-determination, then they forgot Tibet. It was very sad. We were too small

for them to notice, that's the problem." Mrs. Samden said, "I am very sorry to say that I don't have too much faith in the United Nations." Her husband declared: "One day, we will be free and go together to Lhasa. I don't know how long it will take, but sooner or later we will be free. In our faith, the truth always wins."

"Life Was Very Peaceful" They are able to practice that faith from time to time in the Buddhist temple at Farmingdale, in southern New Jersey. And they maintain a correspondence with the Dalai Lama, who is 41 years old and is living in Dharamsala, a small town 200 miles north of New Delhi. Mr. Samden's memory of Tibet is of a sparse existence, with yaks, horses, mules and donkeys used for transportation. "Our life was very peaceful, very simple, friendly and

happy," Mr. Samden said. "We were a poor country, but we had enough food, with tsampa, a barley, as our staple. We ate yak meat and mutton mostly, and a kind of wholewheat bread. And we climbed the mountains and hiked."

Certainly he misses Tibet in many ways, he said. He misses the monthly village gatherings, the singing, the dancing, the high mountains and the long grass.

"It's a pity," he said, that Tibet has been so forgotten," adding: "I don't think that Tibet is mysterious, but it is totally different from anything in the world. Backward, perhaps, in the modern sense, but from our own cultural standpoint it is one of the richest cultures. We had no mental problems, no major crime."

How could he have ever settled down in the relatively flat terrain of New Jersey? "Well, everything considered, it's great," he said. "There are all kinds of people here, a mixed culture for us, the best country to live in. In Tibet, we were so isolated, we had no concept of the outside world."

Perhaps the most dramatic example of Mr. Samden's remarkable adjustment to the outside world he now lives in emerged when he discussed what he and his family now do to fill the leisure time he once spent climbing among Tibet's rocky cliffs, which average 16,000 feet in height. "A few miles west of Scotch Plains," he said "there is Watchung Mountain, and we go there once in a while."

The Watchung range has an elevation of 400 to 500 feet.



Lobsang Samden in a photo made years ago in Tibet



Mr. Samden cleaning chairs at school in Scotch Plains, N.J., where he is a custodian



The New York Times/John Soto

Summertime Is Cram Time for Students Preparing for Bar Exam

By TOM GOLDSTEIN

For weeks now they have not been to a movie or seen their friends, and they are only dimly aware that the Bicentennial celebrations and the Democratic National Convention ever happened. They have been muttering strange-sounding acronyms, hoping to reduce the key elements of a whole year's course to one word. Their favorite self-torture has been playing 20 questions about law.

The agonizing rite of summer for law school graduates—the bar exam—is at hand. Tomorrow and Wednesday, 3,800 people, the largest number ever, will take the New York State bar examination. For most, their livelihood is involved, since they will not get jobs until they have passed the test.

No Desire for Risk Consequently, even the brightest and cockiest graduates are unwilling to risk failure. Nearly all who are taking this week's test celebrated their law school graduation in May or June by enrolling in six- or seven-week cram courses, such as the one offered by the Practising Law Institute, for a cost of \$150.

Joseph M. McLaughlin, the dean of Fordham Law School, in the off-season is one of the star lecturers in the law institute's course. Last week, like a track coach trying to calm down athletes before a big meet, Mr. McLaughlin was trying to relax the tension of his students as he gave them a taste of what they might expect on the bar exam. "A subject that will capture your imagination," he



Law school graduates preparing for the New York bar examination at the Practising Law Institute's cram course at Town Hall.

confided, "is verification. There has never been a bar exam that has not been devoted heavily to verification."

Applause and nervous laughter. The audience of 250 aspiring lawyers apparently agreed that verification—the requirement that some, but not all, court papers be sworn to—was not what the practice of law was all about. The dean's words of wisdom were repeated the next morning, along with the disembodied laughter and applause, to students who listened to his lecture on tape. These sessions were held in Buffalo, New Haven, Boston and a dozen other cities. With enrollments packing law schools that stress the



teaching of legal theory and reasoning, bar review courses, where the emphasis is on rote learning, have become a thriving middle-sized business. The law institute and its

two competitors, the New York Bar Review and the Marino Bar Review Course, gross nearly \$1 million in New York State.

For many lawyers and would-be lawyers, the cram course is their most unforgettable educational experience.

"You never feel you are doing enough studying," said Geoffrey Gross, a Tulane University Law School graduate who will begin work next month with a Wall Street law firm. "You're miserable. You go into depressive fits every other day."

The two-day, 13-hour exam consists of 320 short-answer questions and 12 essays. The short answers are graded by a clerical staff of the State Board of Law Examiners in Albany.

Between 70 percent and 80 percent of those who take the exam are expected to pass and they will then be able to practice law in a New York State courtroom.

Those who fail can take the exam again in March, and as many times as they want. After that, a lawyer passed on his seventh attempt.) The Practising Law Institute offers a reduced rate for second-timers.

A Radical View Generally, the organizers of cram courses have become so adept at preparing graduates for the bar exam that some of them feel that law school attendance, while necessary to be admitted to the bar, is superfluous to passing the bar exam. "If it were allowed, you could take the bar review course and forget about law school and still pass the exam—especially if you are smart enough," said Prof. Herman Schwartz of the law school of the State University at Buffalo.

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

The African boycott of the Olympic Games in Montreal got support from the Caribbean yesterday when Guyana withdrew, bringing the total withdrawal to about two dozen teams involving 600 athletes, as the first day of competition began. The International Olympic Committee will not invoke sanctions against the protesters. Officials of the I.O.C. say that disciplinary measures would only aggravate a "very emotional" situation. The I.O.C. is not expected to try to arrange a reconciliation either, since it regards the dispute as being beyond its jurisdiction. [Page 1, Columns 5-6.]

Christian rightists started a new attack on the isolated Palestinian Camp of Tell Zatar, on the outskirts of Beirut, which has been under siege for nearly a month. Meanwhile, residential areas of Moslem-controlled western Beirut were shelled by mortars, apparently in revenge for the shelling of Christian areas outside Tell Zatar by Palestinian and leftist Moslem artillery. The rightist-controlled radio reported that many Palestinian fighters and civilians at the camp had surrendered but it did not repeat earlier reports that the camp had fallen. Palestinian sources said that two rightist attacks had been repulsed and that troop reinforcements had reached the camp. [1:8.]

Hardly 24 hours after the Spanish Government promised amnesty to some political prisoners, bombs were exploded in eight cities, including Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and Bilbao, damaging public buildings and monuments and injuring seven persons. Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa believed the bombings were the work of two extreme leftist groups, Basque nationalists and the Popular Antifascist Revolutionary Front. These groups were suspect, he said, because their jailed members and others held responsible for violence against persons would not be amnestied. The bombings coincided with the 40th anniversary of the start of the Spanish Civil War. [1:7.]

Mexican officials, concerned for the lucrative American tourist business, sent armed troops on border patrol over the weekend to prevent terrorist attacks and robberies. The troops patrolled the Baja California coast in jeans, to protect American citizens carrying

Mexican border. The beaches attract two million American tourists each year. The victimizing of Americans appears to be only a small part of an increasingly ugly mood along the border. [1:4.]

National

Neither President Ford nor Ronald Reagan has been able to muster a clear majority of the 2,259 delegates to the Republican National Convention. The final delegates were picked Saturday night in Salt Lake City and Ronald Reagan got all 20 in Utah, which, with Connecticut, held the last of the state conventions. President Ford won all 35 Connecticut delegates. The New York Times national delegate tabulation gives the President 1,102 of the 1,150 delegate votes needed for nomination. Mr. Reagan has 1,063 and 94 are uncommitted. [1:1.]

How tax breaks for the lucky few individuals or companies depend on access to power is examined in the first of two articles on tax legislation. The ability to have preferential provisions written into a tax bill depends largely on knowing someone in an influential position or being able to hire a lawyer or lobbyist with access to power. ate has a number of such provisions. [1:2-9.] The major tax bill currently before the Senate

The first of two Viking landing craft completing a journey from earth of nearly half a billion miles that took nearly a year is preparing to land tomorrow on the surface of Mars, where it will take and transmit the first photographs from the surface of another planet. The scheduled landing time is 7:53 A.M., Eastern daylight time, but because of the time it takes radio signals traveling at the speed of light to cross the 240 million miles from Mars to Earth, it will be 19 minutes later—8:12 A.M.—before the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena receives signals from the landing craft. [1:1-4.]

A "major break" in the kidnapping of 26 schoolchildren and their bus driver was expected by law enforcement officials in Chowchilla, Calif., and neighboring counties. "For the first time we are in a concrete position with solid leads to follow," the sheriff of Madera County said. He released a drawing of two of the three kidnapping suspects, based on descriptions by two of the children, and the license-plate number of a van

The Other News

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Quotation of the Day

"Everything is proceeding very well. There are no anomalies, no problems. We're in good shape for the landing."—James S. Martin Jr., the Viking project manager, announcing Mars landing plans. [1:2.]

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The New York Times

Suffolk Still Awash in Controversy Over Detergent Ban



Ross shopping at the Finast store in Syosset, Nassau County, for dishwashing detergent that she cannot buy in Suffolk County where she lives.

By GEORGE VECSEY
Special to The New York Times

SYOSSET, L.I.—The rush begins at 5 P.M. when the industrial plants disgorge their workers. The cars stream down Jericho Turnpike, not to a bar for a quick beer, not to a diner for some supper, but to the supermarket for a 20-pound box of laundry detergent.

This is "Last Chance, Nassau County," where Suffolk residents stock up on those detergents that many feel are more effective than soaps—but that Suffolk outlawed five years ago in the only such ban of detergents in the United States.

The ban was enacted by the Suffolk Legislature in 1971 because the slow-degrading, foam-producing "surfactants" were being recycled from the county's cesspools into the shallow water supply on which the county depends for its drinking water. In those days billows of suds appeared in fresh water and on occasion from water taps in homes.

The detergent level has dropped in the five years since the law went into effect, according to a study by the Suffolk Department of Health this year. But sizable numbers of Suffolk residents still slip across the border, in the manner of "dry county" residents conducting incursions into a "wet county" to buy whisky, rather than buy the approved soap products on the Suffolk shelves.

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Law Called Illogical

"The law is illogical," said Joan Kravitz of East Northport, who was taking advantage of driving her children to day camp to buy detergents.

"And I am not the only one," Mrs. Kravitz continued. "I guarantee you, 9 out of 10 in my neighborhood buy in Nassau. I had one washing machine break down because of those rotten substitutes, and my clothes weren't as clean."

The closest supermarket to the border here is the Finast store at 830 Jericho Turnpike, where Eddie Fahey, the assistant manager, said "You can't keep the stuff on the shelves. We go through 50 or 60 cases of just one brand each week. Many people come in here just to buy detergents."

The practice dismays Claire Stern, executive director of the Long Island Environmental Council, a prime supporter of the ban. "How can they do something like that?" she asked. "They are only hurt-

ing their own water supply. It's irresponsible."

Mrs. Kravitz has a different view. "Look at all the other things that go into the ground," she said. "Detergents are the least of it."

Some government and industry officials think that Suffolk's water supply is still in jeopardy. The county pumps all its water from its shallow water table rather than piping it in from upstate the way neighboring Nassau does.

And while the more developed Nassau has built sewers for more than half its homes, Suffolk has been caught in a financial bind on the first section of its controversial sewer-building project in the southwest corner. Thus, most of its sewage is still being recycled in the ground-water supply, a risky practice.

Suffolk's unusual development, lack of sewers and the shallow water table have created "a unique situation," admitted Theodore E. Brenner, president of the Soap and Detergent Association. But he insists detergents are only "the tip of the iceberg," and he doubts if Suffolk's water quality has really improved since the ban.

"Sure," the detergent level is down," Mr. Brenner said. "But until they put in sewers, they continue to put sewage into the ground, and that's not so healthy."

Mr. Brenner likens the Suffolk ban on detergents to prohibitions on phosphates enacted in Minnesota, Illinois and New York State, as well as in Chicago and Dade County, Florida. Those bans were to discourage the growth of water-stagnating algae, but Mr. Brenner maintains that "it has never been demonstrated that the banning of phosphates helped the water quality."

The state ban on phosphates in 1973 has been "exceptionally effective," said Dr. Sidney Schwartz, director of the State Department of Environmental Conservation. "It has cut down phosphates by 50 percent."

Concentration Is Cut

The earlier Suffolk ban on detergents has cut the detergent concentration to some degree, according to a study by the county's Department of Environmental Control this year.

Five test wells showed decreases, three of them to levels too low to analyze. But two other wells showed increases—both above the state limit of 0.5 milligrams per one part of water. This indicates, officials say, that "a substantial amount of detergent" still remains in the ground. At the same time, chloride levels have risen in 7 of 10 test sites, indicating that mere dilution from heavy rain was not a factor in the detergent drop, but that the ban had some definite effect. But all officials say the ban must be continued until sewers are built.

Some homeowners are likely to resist, however. While the sale of the detergents is banned, their use is not. Dishwashing machine detergents are not banned because no suitable substitute has been developed, and commercial laundries never switched to detergents anyway.

When the ban was enacted in 1971, few products had been developed for the hand washing of dishes or the machine washing of clothing. However, the tiny Sunshine Chemical Company developed a product called T-rif that was judged by Suffolk to be within the limits of the law. The company also puts out a soap product called Suffolk.

Joseph Reiner, the company's founder, said: "I guess some people go over the border for detergents, but we're doing business right on the Suffolk line. So most people are obeying the law, and saving the ecology."

Several major companies have responded to the ban by putting out a soap powder for sale only in Suffolk.

Prices Compared

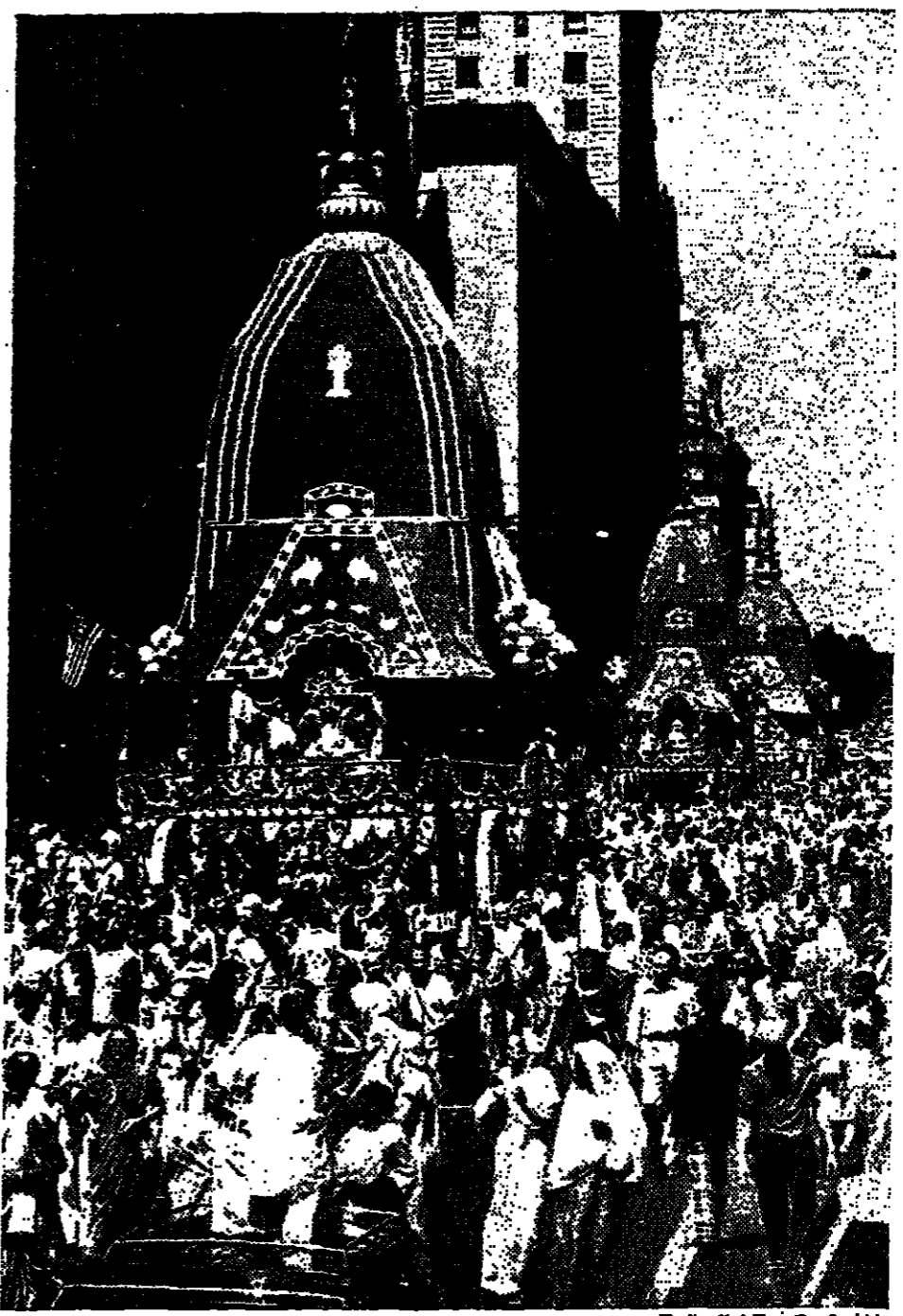
The price of the legal Suffolk soaps runs from 30 to 70 cents a pound, while the detergents in Nassau cost about 30 cents a pound for the 20-pound economy size and somewhat higher for smaller portions.

"It's not the price that's the problem, it's getting your clothes clean," said Jerry Piscopo, manager of a Hills supermarket in Huntington in Suffolk County.

"Our clothes have a yellowish color if you use the stuff you're supposed to use. I buy detergents in Nassau myself, and I see detergent boxes in my neighbors' garage pails," added Mr. Piscopo, who lives in Selden, 20 miles east of the county line.

The legal soap powders work well in Suffolk's soft water, particularly if people separate and pretreat their laundry properly, says Mary Ella Mueller, of the County Cooperative Extension Office. But she admits that some people are not giving it a try.

"Many of my neighbors in Port Jefferson have their husbands bring soap out from the city," she said. "It's too bad. I hoped the law would do something for our ground water, but it can't unless



Chariots being pulled down Fifth Avenue by Hare Krishna devotees

East Meets West in Hare Krishna Fete

In size, it was dwarfed by Operation Sail. In popular concern, it was outweighed by the Democratic National Convention.

But for hundreds of Hare Krishna followers—including many Indian immigrants to New York—yesterday's Ratha Yatra festival was by far the most important event in an eventful month.

Pulling three brightly colored chariots down Fifth Avenue from Central Park to Washington Square, the religious group's adherents were celebrating one of the oldest holidays of the Indian calendar, the feast of Jagannatha, the Lord of the Universe, according to Krishna devotees.

Most of the participants in the parade were young Western followers from as far away as Caracas and Montreal, but the crowd included hundreds of Indians who brought the basic Krishna faith with them from Bombay and Calcutta.

Like many other immigrant groups who preserved their forms of worship once they came to America, the Indians who watched or participated in the parade were pleased to see that they could keep the faith even in New York City.

While Hare Krishna practitioners are not entirely free of harassment, along the parade route, three men—including one who said he was an evangelical Christian minister—jeered at the parade and called on parade watchers to become Christians.

"Idol worship! This is absolutely ridiculous! Read the Bible!" cried one man who would identify himself only as "Normal Christian."

There was a brief scuffle when an Indian immigrant tried to tear a large placard out of the hands of another heckler. The placard read, "Turn or Burn." The police broke things up, but made no arrests.

"They are insulting us," said the Krishna follower, who declined to identify himself. "I'm a devotee of Krishna and Christ. These people who are doing this in the name of Christ are criminals."

Except for the hecklers, however, the parade was generally well received by passers-by, who enjoyed the three multi-hued floats, the sun, and the chanting and dancing of the young Krishna marchers.

"I think it's great," said Tyrone Adams of Philadelphia who was paying a visit to his home town of Englewood, N.J. "I'm not religious, but they're all happy, and dancing, and that's what life's all about."

In Washington Square, a crowd of about 3,000—many of whom were there as part of a normal Sunday afternoon's activities—heard Swami Prabhupada deliver a lecture.

Later, the crowd was served a free "vegetarian feast." Along the side, Krishna followers sold Indian sweets, Krishna scriptures, and what one speaker described as "transcendental paraphernalia."

Hecklers Are Vocal

"It's surprising that you find this right in New York City. It's our way of life," said Nagin Patel, a civil engineer from Jersey City who emigrated from Bombay. "We love New York City and America. It's the most beautiful place in the world. No other country will give such freedom for our own ceremony."

But the Krishna people were not entirely free of harassment. Along the parade route, three men—including one who said he was an evangelical Christian minister—jeered at the parade and called on parade watchers to become Christians.

Metropolitan Briefs

4 Women Flee Prison, Are Recaptured

Four women overpowered a guard and escaped from the Bedford Hills Correctional Facility in Bedford, N.Y., but all were recaptured within 12 hours, authorities reported.

A state spokesman said that two inmates, Maria Diaz, 23 years old, and Alberta James, 22, jumped a guard, Rachael Taylor, as they were returning from the exercise yard. They took the guard's keys and freed two other inmates, Irma Mitchell, 23, and Sheila Liles, the spokesman said. The four then tried to lock the guard in a cell but bolted for the yard when she resisted.

State troopers from four communities, correction officers and Bedford policemen joined in the hunt for the escapees. All were caught and returned to the prison.

Teacher Charges Racial Discrimination

A white teacher dismissed from her job with the Hartford Urban League is charging she was dismissed because of racial discrimination. The teacher, Diane Creamer, was dismissed six weeks ago after working for the league for more than a year. She said she had been the only white teacher at Project Matthew, a program for students without high school diplomas. She has appealed the decision to league officials and filed a complaint with the State Commission on Human Rights. Project and league officials would not comment.

'Pearls' on the Hard Sell Barred

In its role as semantic guardian of advertising language, the State Attorney General's office has persuaded a mail order company to stop equating genuine with simulated in its sale of pearls. The Jay Norris Corporation of Freeport, L.I., has agreed to drop its advertisements of "magnificent genuine imported pearls" after the state told that it was a violation of Federal Trade Commission regulations not to specify that the items were simulated pearls. The company further agreed to make refunds to customers who requested them.

From the Police Blotter:

A 36-year-old man was shot to death in front of a shoeshine parlor at 101 West 141st Street when he sought to help his nephew in a fight with eight men. The victim, Earlton Jordan of 1800 Donaldson Avenue, the Bronx, was shot twice in the head before the men escaped. The men had reportedly attacked Mr. Jordan's nephew when he made a comment about a woman. . . . Joseph Moore, 63, of 1381 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, stabbed a guest to death, according to detectives, who said the visitor had ignored Mr. Moore's repeated warnings to stop using profanity. The victim, George Glover, 36, died of a chest wound. Mr. Moore was charged with homicide. . . . The body of a 32-year-old Brooklyn man was found in the street in front of 506 Leonard Street, about half a mile from his home in the Greenvale section. The victim, Richard Pag-

glands doctines of world renunciation common to other varieties of the Hindu faith, the sect—officially known as the International Society for Krishna Consciousness—was founded in 1965 by A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, whose fame as a guru came only after he arrived in the United States in the same year.

For most of the Indians watching the parade, however, Hare Krishna was close enough to their brand of Hinduism to make them feel at home.

Except for the hecklers, however, the parade was generally well received by passers-by, who enjoyed the three multi-hued floats, the sun, and the chanting and dancing of the young Krishna marchers.

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Lin Charges Day-Care 'Giveaway'

MURICE CARROLL

ossible political influence of a small group of developers who are responsible for part of the city's centers is under investigation, Comptroller Harrison said yesterday.

Lin said he had substantially rent payments of 25 of the city's lease centers as a result of his office audit by his office. It points to "an enormous use of public funds," a statement.

ation shares most characteristics of the scandal," he added.

the case in the nursery business, spokesman is a concentration of "apparent attempts to own, control, manipulate, and inflate prices, use of established standards that do not meet established standards, apparent negligence of officials who oversee the program, report did not name developers involved in any of their possible connections. Mr. Car-

porate names and shifts of title in some cases as many as a dozen times—had been used to conceal the names of owners.

Comptroller Goldin, whose office has been the recent source of a flow of reports critical of city agencies, issued formally yesterday a report on the direct-leasing program for day-care centers.

Earlier versions of the document had been publicized previously, but Mr. Goldin accompanied its formal release by raising the question of political influence and by promising to seek further information for transmittal to "investigating and prosecuting agencies."

"Having established that huge sums of public money were paid to owner-developers in excess of any reasonable profit," he said, "my office is now investigating the concentration of ownership of these centers and possible political influence by their developers."

The suspended rent payments, totaling \$200,000 a month, involve nine centers in Brooklyn, six in Manhattan, six in Queens and four in the Bronx.

Mr. Goldin said he was holding up the rent payments on the grounds of substandard

construction or hazardous conditions. The suspension will last, he said, until the city recovers money it paid for space that was not fully usable because of the condition of the buildings.

"The broader objective," he said, "should be the renegotiation or cancellation of leases which are found to involve exorbitant rents."

Borough by borough, these were the sites where the rent payments were suspended:

BROOKLYN: 3001 West 37th Street, 720 Washington Avenue, 595 Clinton Avenue, 1175 Gates Avenue, 501 St. Marks Avenue, 80 Lorraine Street, 16-20 Halsey Street, 333 14th Street, 561 Livonia Avenue.

MANHATTAN: 811 West 120th Street, 270 East Second Street, 639 Edgecomb Avenue, 255 East Houston Street, 710 East Ninth Street, 474 West 159th Street.

QUEENS: 109-45 207th Street, 114-06 Rockaway Boulevard, 38-11 27th Street, 145-04 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, 24-43 Gilmore Street, 117-16 Sutphin Boulevard.

BRONX: 4035 White Plains Road, 414 East 157th Street, 3101-3111 Third Avenue, 819 East 178th Street.

Connecticut couples wait to be served at restaurant in Scarsdale. Dinner in Manhattan was ruled out.

Relive Restaurant Holdup at a Dinner

SCARSDALE, N.Y., July 18—A year ago, 20 couples from Hartford, Conn., rented a bus and traveled to a restaurant in Harlem in New York City for a Chinese

night, they drove their own automobiles to a restaurant in Scarsdale to reminisce and complete an anniversary that had been interrupted.

Two couples, all professionals in their 30's, traveled to the Shanghai Cafe at 125th Street and Broadway, famous for its Chinese food.

They dined in the Szechuan Flower Restaurant.

On their trip last year had been festive, recalled Sheldon, one of the evening's organizers. There was much talking and singing. Everyone looked forward to a evening.

As the waiters brought out the Peking duck, in a restaurant in Scarsdale, N.Y., the couples were held up by three men. Last night, they joked cracked about the experience. And they talked of fear and violence and the changing city, and their aged attitudes.

Several of the people in the group grew up in New York, Mrs. Gilman noted. She said: "They were educated by the city and go back to the city frequently. But the [robbery] experience was very frightening and everyone draws on their own background in the way they interpret it."

The joking and laughter at last night's dinner "was really an expression of nervousness," said Arlene Kaye. "Being at the end of a gun is not a joke."

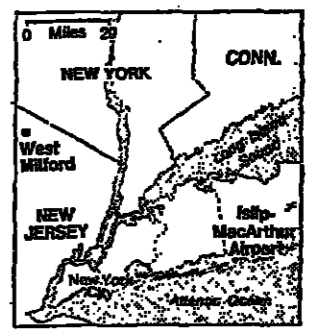
But Mrs. Kaye, who said she still considered herself a New Yorker after five years in Connecticut, added: "In terms of going into the city, we who grew up in New York are undaunted. Those in the group who are not New Yorkers are using this as just one more reason not to go into the city."

The dinner ended and the fortune cookies were opened. Dr. Sheffell strummed his guitar and sang, "The Sidewalks of New York."

Then he asked, "How many of us would go back to the Shanghai Cafe for our reunion next year?"

Three or four hands were raised immediately, then

Frank E. Campbell
The Funeral Chaplain



The New York Times/July 19, 1976

5 L.I. Residents Killed In Jersey Plane Crash

Five Long Island residents were killed yesterday when their single-engine plane crashed as they were attempting an emergency landing at Nairnboro Airport near the Jungle Habitat Amusement park in northern New Jersey.

The victims were identified as Louis Faber, 52, a school teacher of Sayville, N.Y., the pilot; Charles DiGiorgio, 51, a construction worker of Huntington Station, N.Y.; John Furrerig, 44, of Deer Park, and Michael Cavale, 31, of Smithtown, N.Y., and his 6-year-old son, Michael Jr.

Detective Larry Loughlin of the West Milford police said that the plane had gone down a half mile from Nairnboro Airport at about 11 A.M.

He said the plane, a Beechcraft Bonanza, had left MacArthur-Islip Airport on Long Island for Cherry Ridge Airport in Pennsylvania.

Witnesses told the police that the plane appeared to have mechanical trouble before it crashed into a wooded area near the amusement park. It struck trees, flipped over and burst into flames, trapping all five passengers.

Top Artists Quit Hurok Agency for ICM

By ALLEN HUGHES

A number of the world's leading concert artists have dropped Hurok Concerts Inc., their representative and switched to ICM Artists Ltd., a new management concern headed by Sheldon Gold, who was dismissed as president of Hurok last May.

In announcing the move yesterday, Mr. Gold said that among those included in his new list of 39 clients were Claudio Arrau, Vladimir Ashkenazy, Gina Bachauer and Daniel Barenboim, pianists; Zdzislaw Jankowski, Isaac Stern and Pinchas Zukerman, violinists; Leonard Rose, cellist; Erich Leinsdorf and Julius Rudel, conductors; Mikhail Baryshnikov, the ballet dancer, and Andres Segovia, guitarist.

Last week Hurok said that its top artists included: Arthur Schnitzler, Van Cliburn, Emil Gilels, Sviatoslav Richter, Horacio Gutierrez and Samuel Ax, pianists; Henryk Szeryng and Nathan Milstein, violinists; Yo-Yo Ma, cellist; Mary Costa, Janet Baker, Nicola Gedda, Jerome Hines, Louis Quilico, Marisa Galvan, Elena Obraztsova and Lidia Cruz-Romero, singers, and Mr. Segovia.

Pattern of Activity

The shifts announced yesterday fall into a pattern of activity that is reshaping the New York-based world of classical music management. Hurok was never the largest of the artist-management con-

cerns (Columbia Artists is) but it was perhaps the most famous. Its client lists have contained some of the most distinguished figures in music and it has brought to this country such groups as the Bolshoi Ballet and Opera, Britain's Royal Ballet, the Royal Danish Ballet and the National Ballet of Canada.

The pattern began to emerge last year when Hurok Concerts was sold by its parent organization, the General Electric Company, to a newly formed concern, the American Management Corporation.

This was a Massachusetts-based organization formed by Roger G. Hall, for many years a manager of major symphony orchestras, and Thomas H. Lee, Paul R. Del Rosti and Maynard Goldman, described in the announcement of the sale as financial figures.

Soon after, reports began to circulate in the music field that there were tensions within Hurok, and last May Hurok announced that it had discharged Mr. Gold as president.

Soon after that, Mr. Gold was named president of ICM Artists Ltd., which was formed as a classical-music and dance subsidiary of Marvin Josephson Associates, a talent agency devoted primarily to clients in the entertainment and literary fields. Ten days later, Walter Prude, a vice president of Hurok, announced that he was resigning to join Mr. Gold at ICM.

The majority of the artists on the ICM list issued yesterday were described as having been represented personally by either Mr. Gold or Mr. Prude at Hurok.

Hurok would not comment. An indication of the importance of the movement may be seen in a suit filed by Mr. Goldman and Mr. Del Rosti in State Supreme Court last month against Mr. Gold, ICM Artists and the Marvin Josephson company.

It alleged that Mr. Gold failed to faithfully perform his duties as president of Hurok and engaged in conduct for his personal benefit which breached his fiduciary duties to Hurok and its shareholders. Hurok said it also wanted an injunction restraining the defendants "from breaching various contractual and proprietary rights of Hurok."

Another Development

In releasing its artist list, ICM also issued a statement by Alvin H. Schulman, president of Marvin Josephson Associates, in which he said "Hurok has not applied for the issuance of a preliminary injunction, and we are advised that it does not presently intend to make such an application."

He said further that "The lawsuit, therefore, poses no legal barrier whatever to our continuing in business. We are actively representing our clients and are taking steps to further their professional interests. We shall continue to do so."

In another development,

last week Hurok announced that one of its competitors, Harold Shaw, would begin spending part of his time working with Hurok artists while retaining head of his own Shaw Concerts Inc.

This gave Hurok the services of a top professional in the field to help fill the hole left by the departure of Mr. Gold, Mr. Prude and Mr. Hall, who resigned from the concern to go into television, film and cable television.

Hurok is also reported to be diversifying by putting more attention on nonclassical events and by proposing a plan to bring foreign dance and opera companies here under a nonprofit arrangement.

The complete list of ICM Artists Ltd. clients follows:

Pianists: Claudio Arrau, Vladimir Ashkenazy, Gina Bachauer, Daniel Barenboim, Yaso Deventz, Lidia Dichter, Philippe Entremont, Peter Frankl, Eugene Istomin, Byron Janis, Rada Lupu, Jean-Sébastien Lemmer, Ilse von Alpenheim.

Violinists: Boris Belkin, Zdzislaw Jankowski, Isaac Stern, Pinchas Zukerman.

Cellist: Leonard Rose.

Guitarists: Carlos Bonell, Andres Segovia.

Flute: Eugenia Zukerman.

Conductors: Maurice Abravanel, Sergiu Celibidache, James De Priest, Antal Dorati, John Nesch, Erich Leinsdorf, Eduardo Mata, Jorge Mester, Julius Rudel, Stanislaw Skrowaczewski, Hans Vonk.

Singers: Alfredo Hodgson, Margaret Marshall, Jan Pearce, Robert Taylor, John Turner, Ballet: Mikhail Baryshnikov, Antoinette Sibley.

French Band Tours the City Streets



Members of La Fanfare des Beaux Arts playing on the steps of Lincoln Center Friday night

They sailed into New York on July 3 and marched on Hanover Square two days later. The city hasn't been the same since.

"Straits of a syncopated 'Sheik of Araby' and exuberantly sung French nursery songs are as likely to float through the summer air as are the noises of sirens and screeching brakes. New Yorkers are dancing in the streets. La Fanfare des Beaux Arts has arrived.

"We are the grand-grandsons of Lafayette," said Jacques (Popo) Pollard, leader of the brass band. "We came to see America and meet the people of the streets." The musicians are architecture students from L'École des Beaux Arts who wander at home through Paris, Marseilles and Montpellier playing marching songs. "This is typical of France," Mr. Pollard said. "We play almost every day on the Boulevard St. Germain."

Divided in Three

Once here, the 125 musicians split into three groups, one traveling by bus to New Orleans, one to Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine and the third remaining in New York. "We had the idea to come for the Bicentennial because no young

people from France were involved in it," Mr. Pollard explained. His original plan was that 200 band members would tour the entire country in five smaller groups, but he was unable to find sponsors. Seventy-five of the musicians had to stay behind and, much to the band's chagrin, touring plans were curtailed.

La Fanfare is here, however, with the blessings of the Bicentennial committees of New York and France and of the cultural office of the French Embassy in New York. The band was initially offered shelter by the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The group of 125 shared 40 beds in the crypt of the cathedral's Synod House, until the musicians were turned out.

"We made too much noise," Mr. Pollard explained with a shrug. "Now we sleep with friends or outdoors. Some don't sleep." (A spokesman for the cathedral said that the facilities were thought inadequate for extended visits by large groups.)

The money they collect by passing the hat during concerts pays for their meals until La Fanfare returns to France on July 23.

Their precarious straits have not dimmed their enthusiasm, however. They spend their days sightseeing

and they play two concerts a night, often ending the evening in Dante Park, across from Lincoln Center, serenading departing concertgoers. They sometimes play on into the night for several hours, their flower-trimmed straw hats and berets popping into sight over the crowds as they leap into the air or break into dance.

A long-stemmed pink plastic rose and a tiny French flag bob from a trumpet, one of 35 instruments in the band. La Fanfare's dress is as zany as its music. One man sports an "Official Cub Scout Leader" neckerchief over his striped shirt and his sash is plastered with a sticker advertising a local tourist attraction. A cornet player has clamped a paper vitriol on his head. The air is heavy with the scent of Gauloises cigarettes.

Dancing on Sidewalks

In the intervals the audience presses in to chat with the 39 men and 2 women. "Can I stay with you when I come to Paris?" a young woman asked a trombonist one recent evening. "Sure," he answered her, in French. "Stay and hear us play and we'll talk later."

La Fanfare then swung into a waltz and frugging couples suddenly clung to each other and danced along the side-

walks like lovers at a bal musette. Four women snaked in a conga line beneath the brooding statue of Dante. "We came out of the Russian Festival at the Metropolitan Opera House and we were dying to dance," Judy Hoffstein said breathlessly.

Stephen Meade first encountered La Fanfare on the Fourth of July, when the band grove through the streets of lower Manhattan, a crowd following behind, and infiltrated a Bicentennial tent, taking charge of the more stolid band in residence there with a rousing "Beer Barrel Polka." Mr. Meade stayed three hours then. "And I just seem to keep running into them every since," he said.

Cab drivers craned their necks as they passed along Amsterdam Avenue and a police car hovered at a discreet distance. There was a traffic jam at a recent Sheridan Square appearance, but the audiences at Lincoln Center have room to spread out. They stood ranged along the stairs to the plaza, leaning against a Mostly Mozart billboard or silhouetted against the illuminated fountain.

The theater lights had long since been turned out. It was near midnight. "Another corner" the banjo player called out to his fellow musicians. And La Fanfare dispersed into the night.

GOING OUT Guide

SHORESIDE Starting tonight, square dancing and ethnic folk dancing will be featured on six consecutive Mondays, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, at the South Street Seaport, Fulton Street and the East River, with audiences encouraged to join either group.

The square-dance sessions are scheduled for Pier 15, with the popular six-piece Swamp Opera String Band back on duty and Todd Warner as "caller" for the various steps and turns. Down the way on Pier 18, would-be folk dancers will assemble under the direction of Natalie Adin of Brooklyn College, who is also a Seaport regular with her extensive collection of European and Eastern folk recordings.

Admission at the box office is \$2.50 for the square dancing and \$1.50 for the folk dancing. Food, coffee and other beverages are available on the premises. In case of inclement weather, program confirmation is advisable at

IN FRIENDSHIP The Scottish National Orchestra Chorus, now touring seven American cities in association with the British Bicentennial Arts Committee, will give a free performance tonight at 8 o'clock at St. Bartholomew's Church, Park Avenue at 50th Street.

The Scottish visitors have won acclaim for their concerts on the Continent and in Israel. The nonprofessional unit of 250 members ranges in age from 16 to 60 years and includes presidents of companies as well as truck drivers and shopkeepers, all of whom have paid for their own transportation to be a part of the Bicentennial salute in America.

Leading the performance tonight will be John Currie, chorusmaster, with accompaniment by Jack H. Ossawa, organist of St. Bartholomew's.

EASY DOES IT During the summer, quite a few smaller heads like the Tux-

tainment in their lounges, depending on business the previous week. **Dylan Forest** is the regular pianist-singer during the winter, in warm weather, she usually performs from 6 to 9:30 P.M. Mondays through Wednesdays.

"Depending," she said, "with a smile and a shrug. "That's the way it's been here recently, but some weeks no entertainment at all. I guess the best way to know is to phone in advance."

The Tuxbury number is MU 6-1600.

Miss Forest perches at a small upright just inside the 39th Street lounge door near the Tuxbury's main entrance, mid-block between Lexington and Park Avenues. Her playing is simple and casual. With Miss Forest, the voice is the thing—a pleasant instrument that brightens her lounge corner.

The other night she sang "What I Did for Love," played a soft run-through of "Blue Moon," then "Sensational Clowns," which she hiked up several keys and sang. After that came two more keyboard capers, the rhythmic "Satin Doll" and "The Second Time Around,"

PARK & HARK Vintage American opera excerpts and other native 18th-century and 19th-century compositions, along with costumed song-and-dance and overhead fireworks, make up tomorrow's free entertainment at 8 P.M. in Washington Square Park.

New program, titled "A Revolutionary Celebration," opens the park's Bicentennial Music Festival. The performers are the After Dinner Opera Company, specialists in American heritage music who have won critical acclaim for their recitals of Americans. Supplementing tonight's concert will be a rearscreen projection of early American graphics.

As before, it's best to arrive early for these at fresco musical evenings, since there are only about 300 seats. Latecomers are advised to bring folding chairs or blankets. If it rains, the program moves indoors to the Eisner and Lubin Auditorium of New York University's web Student Center, 566 La Guardia Place.

For today's Entertainment Events listings, see page 28. For Sports Today, see page 18.

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AMERICAN BALLET THEATRE



Truck carrying Foremost-McKesson dairy products climbing a hill above San Francisco. The diversified company's earnings come from foods, wines and spirits, drugs and health-care products, chemical distribution and land development.

Foremost-McKesson Strikes Back as Posner Presses Takeover Drive

ROBERT METZ became known last week as the chief of Victor Posner, the conglomerate, when he attempted to take over McKesson Inc., the wholesale drug and liquor company. The reaction in the headquarters was a series of panic. Posner had made such a name for himself in the past, though not in the last few days of the takeover drive. Some would-be competitors were unsuccessful, who in 57 years invariably victorious. Success was starting a chain only to retreat later while still in the air.

Posner, who has many so gets grudging admission that he has kept on to businesses he has acquired.

He is frequently paying himself his salary from his companies is said to be out \$750,000 a year.

Posner works seven days a week. One assistant does nothing but hand him ringing telephones with calls from distant employees and stockbrokers seeking decisions on his far-reaching empire.

Such frenetic work habits have brought him the Security Management Corporation, a private real-estate development and investment company, that in turn, owns about 50 percent of the DWG Corporation, a holding company listed on the Pacific Stock Exchange.

DWG, in turn, owns 100 percent of the National Propane Corporation, a gas distributor; 51 percent of the Southeastern Public Service Company, a utility listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and 42 percent of Wilson Brothers, a sportswear manufacturer listed on the American Stock Exchange.

Mr. Posner also owns 45 percent of the N.V.F. Company, a vulcanized-fiber concern listed on the Big Board that owns 86 percent of the Sharon Steel Corporation. Sharon is the nation's 14th largest steel company.

Victor Posner, chairman of Sharon Steel, is trying to acquire Foremost-McKesson.



Victor Posner, chairman of Sharon Steel, is trying to acquire Foremost-McKesson.

INVESTORS REACT ON MONEY SUPPLY

M-1 Surge Means Analysts See No More Fed Easing, So Bond Prices Slump

By DOUGLAS W. CRAY

It did not take the credit markets long to react to the \$2.6 billion increase in the nation's basic money supply reported by the Federal Reserve last Thursday afternoon. Prices turned lower later that day in the Government securities market and took a further drubbing last Friday, with declines ranging from a quarter to a full point.

Participants in the credit markets had been expecting an upturn in the basic money supply (which is known as M-1 and consists of currency and demand deposits) of perhaps \$1 billion for the week ended July 7. When the \$2.6 billion increase was announced, along with an increase of \$3.9 billion in M-2 (which includes M-1 plus time deposits except large certificates of deposits), a widespread advance in Government and corporate bond prices came to a halt.

The size of the latest increase in M-1 was viewed by one observer of the credit markets as evidence that "there is no room for further ease" as far as Federal Reserve monetary policy was concerned.

A Sluggish Month

The money supply performed sluggishly last month. As July began, the Federal Reserve appeared to respond to a slight easing of the credit reins. As evidence of this, it was noted that the Fed seemed to be lowering its target objective for the rate on Federal funds—the rate banks pay to borrow excess reserves from one another—from 5½ percent to 5¼ percent.

Some optimistic market participants had been hoping for a further downward adjustment of the central bank's target for the Federal-funds rate of 5 percent.

However, analysts last week were no longer so hopeful of that 5 percent rate for Federal funds. As Citibank noted last week, the M-1 figures would climb again as the summer goes on.

The Federal Reserve itself took no action for its own account in the Government securities market last Friday, and the rate on Federal funds traded in the range of 5 1/4 to 5 1/8 percent during the day.

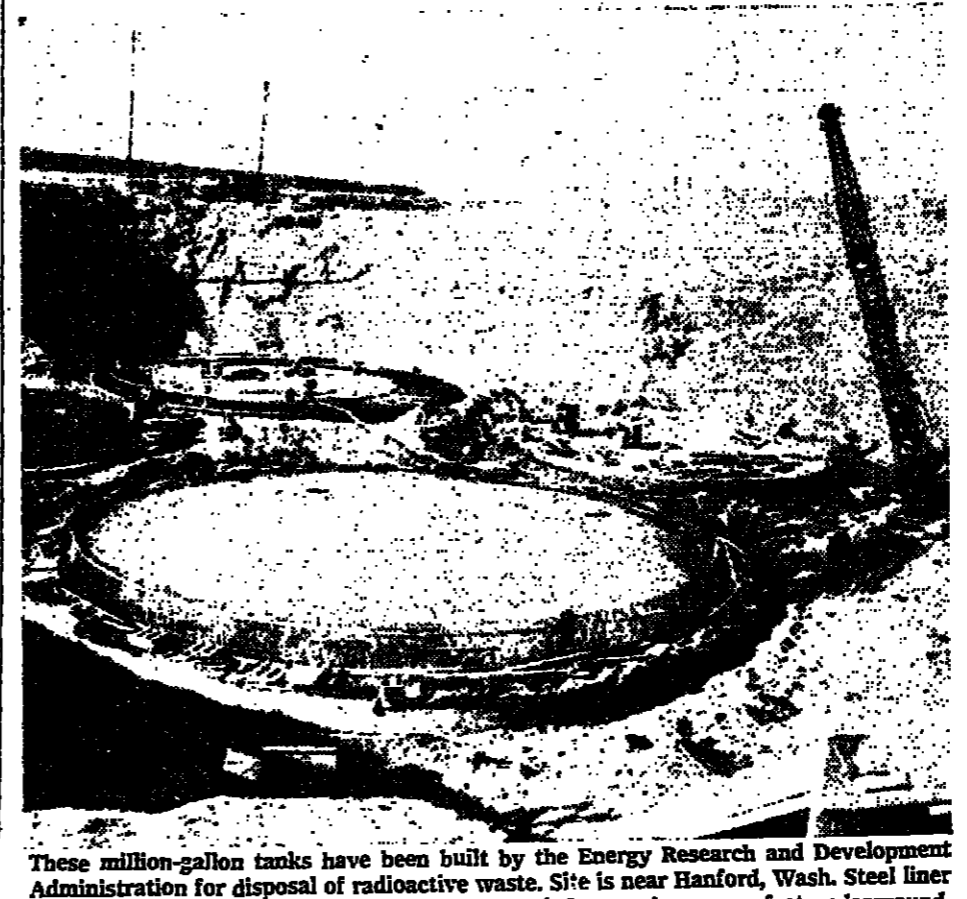
Meeting Scheduled

Clearly, however, the money-supply figures will be under close scrutiny in the next few weeks. The Fed's Open Market Committee is scheduled to meet tomorrow.

Salomon Brothers, for one, says, "No further easing in monetary policy is likely to be initiated at this meeting." "Looking still further ahead," Aubrey G. Lanston & Company commented in its latest market letter, "It can be expected that the Fed will—against the background of an expected continuation of a solid economic expansion and the likelihood of a further cyclical acceleration in prices from the temporarily subdued pace in the early months of this year—show more acute and prolonged sensitivity to spurts in money-supply growth above its tolerance limits than shortfalls below."

Misgivings for the week following the Treasury Department has scheduled an auction of \$2.75 billion of two-year notes tomorrow—a financing that was no surprise to the market. Later this month the Treasury is expected to announce a financing operation for August.

In the first half of this year, according to a summary compiled by Salomon Brothers, net privately purchased Treasury



These million-gallon tanks have been built by the Energy Research and Development Administration for disposal of radioactive waste. Site is near Hanford, Wash. Steel liner is surrounded by concrete, and the tanks are buried more than seven feet underground.

Nations Tackle Nuclear-Waste Disposal Problems Should Be Over in 10 Years, Experts Say

By VICTOR K. McELHENY

DENVER—The problems of processing and disposing of radioactive wastes will be resolved within 10 years, according to representatives of nuclear development programs from non-Communist countries.

At an international conference on the problem held here last week, they said they would control wastes in ways that would not impose significant new risks of cancer from radiation hundreds or even thousands of years from now.

Robert C. Seaman, the administrator of the United States Energy Research and Development Administration, said that the fear has often been expressed, both in this country and abroad, that we are going to burden future generations with our hazardous wastes. Well, let me reassure you, we do not intend to burden anyone.

The wastes, which start off as liquids so radioactive that they boil by themselves, would be concentrated into solid form—probably glass to start with—and put inside steel canisters. The canisters would be shipped to national repositories, expected to be deep-living salt beds in such nations as the United States and West Germany and some form of crystalline rock in Canada.

Leaders of the American program feel that several waste studies in other countries are more advanced than this nation's. Frank P. Baranowski, director of nuclear fuel cycle and production for ERDA, said of French work on glass incorporation and German work on salt mines: "The French are ahead of us in vitrification and the Germans in actual experience in the mines."

Tests Described

At the conference Klaus Kuehn, a West German engineer, described 10 years of experience in burying drums of low-level and intermediate-level wastes in the caverns of a salt and potash mine at Asse, near Braunschweig.

West Germany also plans to create by 1985, at a single site, a nuclear-fuel cycle center where "spent" fuel elements would be reprocessed, the covered plutonium would be

SURVEY FINDS OIL 'NOT COMPETITIVE'

Haskell, Head of Senate Unit, Says It Supports Bill to Break Up 18 Concerns

PUBLICATION DUE TODAY

4 Companies in 1973 Called Dominant Regionally in Gasoline Marketing

By EDWARD COWAN

WASHINGTON, July 18—A survey of the oil industry shows that it is "not competitive," according to Senator Floyd K. Haskell, chairman of the special subcommittee that commissioned the study.

The Colorado Democrat said in an interview that the survey also showed that Congress must compel oil companies to keep their books in a uniform way and give the Government regular reports that show separately the profitability of crude oil production, pipeline transportation, refining and marketing.

The Senator said that the survey findings supported the pending Senate bill to break up 18 large oil companies.

Next year the French nuclear program plans to start operation of a large-scale plant for incorporating nuclear fuel wastes into glass.

The United States has begun exploratory drilling at a site near Carlsbad, N.M., with a view to depositing wastes there from Government facilities such as the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory in the early 1980's. If the site proves feasible, it could handle solidified wastes from past military programs and all civilian nuclear power wastes through the year 2010, according to a report by ERDA at a conference in Vienna last March.

Dr. Seaman said geological investigations of several types of salt and rock formations in many parts of the country, under a program that is to expand this October from \$5 million to \$40 million annually was intended to lead to the creation of at least one national repository by 1984. Solidification of wastes in the United States would begin on a commercial scale in 1982.

Such chemical reprocessing, Continued on Page 32, Column 4

A long questionnaire asking for masses of statistics for the years 1964 through 1973 went to 89 oil companies, and 63 responded, at least in part. The replies were summarized by a Cornell University group of scholars under the direction of Duane Chapman, an economist and environmentalist.

At many points, the summary speaks of gaps and other problems with the data and resulting difficulties in reaching conclusions.

With a few exceptions, the companies' replies will be available to the public.

Four Found Dominant

The findings that Senator Haskell contended showed "without the shadow of a doubt" that the industry was uncompetitive were as follows:

In gasoline marketing, four companies were dominant regionally in 1973—Standard Oil of California in the West, Standard Oil of Indiana in a broad band of Northern states from Idaho to Michigan, Exxon in Texas, much of the South and the Middle Atlantic, and Mobil in the Northeast.

"A historical explanation," the summary says, "is that the four regionally dominant companies were each units of the Standard Oil trust at its dissolution in 1911, with marketing territories at that time similar to the 1973 pattern."

The original Standard Oil Company founded by John D. Rockefeller was broken up as a monopoly into some three-dozen separate companies.

If there were meaningful

Israel Broadens Its Pound's Exchange

The New York Times

July 18—Israel today broadened its pound's exchange rate with the American dollar. Effective at midnight, exchange rates were rounded against a basket of currencies consisting of four major European currencies.

Over the past 28 years, the rate for the Israeli shekel has been periodically set by government against the dollar. The rates for other currencies were then reckoned in terms of their respective dollar values.

Strengthening of the shekel in the past year or two created problems for Israel. It artificially raised the rate of the pound in Europe and undid the effects of a series of small devaluations designed to bridge the inflation rates in Israel and abroad.

Under the reform approved by the Government in Jerusalem today, all exchange rates will be set daily on the basis of a basket made up of the currencies of Israel's five leading customers, the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and the Netherlands.

Based on Israel's present export distribution, the linkage will be 35 percent to the dollar, 23 percent to sterling, 20 percent to the mark, 14 to the franc and 8 to the guilder.

Under the new system, the dollar rate may fluctuate daily like other currencies.

Eliahu Izakson, chairman of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce here, estimated the effect on sterling and French francs in the reckoning of Israel's exchange rates would improve this country's competitive position in Europe and America by 10 percent.

Meanwhile, the Government made it clear it would continue periodic devaluations to revise the par rate of the basket to prevent the inflation gap between Israel and Europe from widening. The latest devaluation was announced today and the rate was changed from 7.97 to 8.12 Israeli pounds to the dollar.

The Cabinet approved a change in procedure giving a ministerial committee greater flexibility in executing the policy.

Since June last year, when the policy of creeping devaluation was announced, a committee of ministers has been empowered to devalue up to 2 percent every 30 days without consulting the Cabinet. The Cabinet today granted the committee power to devalue an aggregate of 8 percent every four months.

Officials explained that this move was aimed at inspiring foreign investors who had been buying foreign currency whenever a devaluation was imminent. Under the new system, the dates and rates of devaluation will be unpredictable.

Issue and Debate

Commodity-Pricing Tug-of-War

By ANN CRITTENDEN

The heaviest artillery in the campaign against the existing international economic order is aimed at the world's commodity markets. The have-not nations are shooting for a greater share of control over commodity pricing, more price stability and higher prices for a number of raw materials.

Exactly how these goals could be accomplished is still unclear. But they are of vital importance to the Southern Hemisphere bloc of developing countries, and for that reason "commodities" have become the key item on the agenda whenever the world's North and South sit down to negotiate.

The poorer nations are concerned because they depend on raw-material sales for some two-thirds of their export earnings. As they see it, there are three things wrong with the system in which those sales are made.

First, commodity markets have always been erratic, with wide, sudden swings in price movements. After declining steadily from a peak in the early 1950's, commodity prices jumped 100 percent in the period from 1973 to the middle of 1974 and then fell 49 percent in the last six months of 1974. By early 1976, copper prices, for example, were one-third their 1974 peak.

Now the roller coaster is heading up again. In the last three months, copper prices were back up 24 percent, cotton 59 percent, coffee 32 percent and cocoa 42 percent. The Economist magazine's dollar price index for all commodities shows an average gain of 17 percent since early April.

What these spasms mean is that producers can neither predict their export earnings

Issue and Debate

Commodity-Pricing Tug-of-War

nor plan for steady investments in new production, thereby guaranteeing continual repetition of the boom-and-bust cycle.

Moreover, long-range national development programs, dependent on foreign exchange for necessary imports, are almost impossible to formulate with any accuracy if export prices are fluctuating wildly, as Chile and Zaire have learned recently in the case of copper.

The second problem with the current system, the developing nations argue, is that the oil price increase and resulting inflation in the industrialized countries mean that their terms of trade have deteriorated. That is, the price of the commodities they export have not kept pace with the prices they must pay for imports, producing multibillion-dollar payments deficits among the developing countries.

With foreign aid in eclipse and increasing doubts about how long commercial banks can continue to finance those deficits, the poor nations argue that higher commodity prices will be necessary to fight the imbalance of international payments.

As for the third problem, many of the commodity mar-

MADUKE SON
FACTURERS OVER
NATIONAL BANK

Washington and Business
The Consequences of a 'Monetarist' Policy

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.

WASHINGTON—Nearly every business, large or small, at some time or another has to borrow money. And, even though interest on borrowed money is a tax-deductible expense, the interest rate still matters as a cost-of-doing-business more so than ever in recent years as interest rates have moved higher.

Yet it has been extremely difficult for businessmen, including the treasurers of large companies, to have any clear idea in advance of what interest rates are likely to be, even in the short-term future. This has been a particularly severe problem in the last 10 years, when interest rates have gyrated more than at any time in at least a century.

The problem of unpredictability has not vanished, but the careful businessman can now glean far better clues to at least the near-term course of interest rates than ever before. And he can do so by watching some numbers that hardly anyone but the experts ever used to care about.

The essence of the change is that the nation's central bank, the Federal Reserve System, has become "quasi-monetarist." This sounds technical, but it has profound implications. The evidence of the change has mounted, particularly in the last 15 months.

A monetarist policy by the central bank is one that concentrates on a target for growth of the nation's money supply (which has several different definitions) far more than the course of interest rates or other "money market conditions."

The Federal Reserve's current policy approach is only quasi-monetarist because, while its targets are expressed in terms of the money supply, it achieves them—or seeks to achieve them—by manipulating a particular interest rate, known as the Federal-funds rate. This is essentially the rate on overnight loans of reserves between banks.

A purely monetarist policy, such as has been advocated for years by Prof. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, would have the Federal Reserve pick a target for money supply, provide exactly the amount of bank reserves to achieve that target and let interest rates in the marketplace move where they will.

The Fed has not gone that far. Instead, it sets a money-supply target and then, if the actual figures stray outside the target range, it manipulates the Federal-funds rate to try to bring them back into

Kallman Will Head Gimbels New York

PAGE 30—mon-finance Gimbels Brothers Inc. announced yesterday the appointment of Matt Kallman as chairman and chief executive officer of the 10-store Gimbels New York division.

Mr. Kallman, 47 years old, had been president and chief operating officer of the division. A graduate of New York University, his first retailing experience was at Ohrbach's New York, which he joined in 1951.

Subsequently, Mr. Kallman served at The Boston Store, Milwaukee, and Shillito's, Cincinnati, before joining Gimbels (Pittsburgh, Pa.), in 1974. He is credited with turning that unit into the most profitable in Gimbels 37 department store group.

Martin S. Kramer, chairman of the parent company, said in making the announcement that a successor to Mr. Kallman as president of Gimbels New York would be named soon.

Black Star

Bags of coffee being loaded aboard ship in Mombasa, Kenya. The world prices of commodities and raw materials are at the center of a growing controversy.

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BROKER'S INQUIRIES INVITED

'Limit Order' to Broker Can Save a Trader Money

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

It is an understatement to say that in recent years the average investor has had trouble making money in the stock market. But rubbing salt into this wound is the fact that commission rates, at the same time, have been going up. Thus, in a sense, the investor is paying more to make less. Since May 1, 1975, with the advent of fully negotiated rates, the commission situation for the average investor has become even more painful.

The nation's 25 million investors have watched their commission rates increase slightly, while the big institutions such as banks and mutual funds enjoy rate discounts of 40 and 50 percent—or even larger—because of their muscle.

If the average investor calls his broker today and requests a commission discount for, say, an order totaling \$6,000, chances are that he will encounter a long pause on the other end of the line and then hear a refusal in measured tones.

But investors do possess, as they say on Wall Street, one club in the bag that they might pull out. Normally, buy and sell orders are placed "at the market," or at prices prevailing on the trading floor. This is called a market order.

The club in the investor's bag is known as the "limit order."

If a stock is selling at 25 1/4, for example, and a person wants to buy 100 shares, he might specify a limit of 25 1/4, as the price he is willing to pay, rather than placing a market order.

In a matter of days in a frenzied market, the price of a stock may trade within a range of half a point or a point. Thus, if the limit order is executed at 25 1/4, the customer saves \$25 on his purchase of 100 shares. If he sought to buy 500 shares with the same limit, his savings would amount to \$125.

While this is not a king's sum, it can serve to provide a sort of commission discount for the customer who lacks the ability to negotiate more favorable rates with his broker.

Such tactics can do more than save money for a customer. An extra "dividend" is provided by the psychological boost inherent in buying a stock at more of a bargain rate.

Limit orders may also be placed when a person decides to sell a stock, thus perhaps giving him a slightly better price than he otherwise might obtain.

In either case, the limits usually should be placed

within a fraction of the current trading range. It is unreasonable, for example, to enter a limit of 22 when a person desires to buy a stock selling at 25 1/4.

Limit orders may be placed either for a single day or for an indefinite period. In the latter case, they are known as open orders—also known as G.T.C. ("good till canceled") orders. These orders remain in effect until they are either executed or canceled.

Certain caveats must be observed in the chancy art of placing limit orders. In a booming market, especially, limit orders may be poor strategy.

The basic considerations involve the tone of the market and the situation prevailing in the individual stock.

Many brokers tend to discourage the placing of limit orders. (However, when brokers buy or sell stock for their own account, they often place limit orders.)

Consequently, a broker uses two different arguments in trying to discourage the use of limit orders. The first argument to the client runs something like the following: "Look, you're buying this stock for the long term and

expect to realize a profit over a period of time, so what difference does it make whether you save \$25 or \$50 in commissions?"

The second argument is perhaps more convincing: "If you place a limit to buy below the current market, you stand a good chance of never getting the stock at your price and, in the long run, you simply could miss the chance of buying it."

For many stocks that enjoy active markets, such as American Telephone and Telegraph or General Motors, it often makes good sense simply to buy at the prevailing price.

But for stocks that trade spasmodically—or in "thin markets," such as many issues on the American Stock Exchange—a limit order often becomes another type of money-saving tactic for the client.

In a thinly traded issue, a customer may find it to his advantage to place a buy limit above the current market to assure that he will not be "paying up" excessively for a stock. For example, if such a stock closed the previous day at 22, he may decide to buy 500 shares and place his limit at 22 1/4 rather

than place a market order, only to have his broker call him later to say he had to pay as high as 22 3/4, or 23 1/4, for some of his stock.

Limit orders also may be used to advantage in the over-the-counter market and in the sale and purchase of options.

Brokers, of course, dislike limit orders because they may not result in the commission that comes automatically with an executed market order. Also, limit orders involve more paper work—and potentially less profit—for the brokerage firm than a market order.

In any case, the investor must subject himself to analysis before placing a limit order. What are his objectives? How anxious, really, is he to buy the stock? Is he willing to take the risk of missing the purchase of a stock? How cooperative is his broker?

But it pays at times to place a limit order, whether the customer is seeking to reduce his commission costs or whether he wishes to protect himself from paying too much for a stock he has decided to buy.

COOL, GREEN, CAMP, KIDS SUPPORT THE FRESH AIR FUND

TRAINING IS PLANNED FOR LOW-PAY JOBS

The country's public vocational school system in the next decade will train the bulk of its graduates for relatively low-paying jobs, according to a study issued last week by the Conference Board.

growth and characteristics of 123 occupations, focusing on jobs that do not require a college degree.

These occupations are expected to generate 2.75 million jobs a year between 1970 and 1985 and constitute more than 55 percent of all job openings in the country. A majority of the jobs will be in fields paying less than the \$9,945 median

earned by all United States full-year workers in 1970, according to the Conference Board, a nonprofit research group.

About 1.8 million job openings in the 15-year period will result from attrition, with only 900,000 jobs generated by employment growth. The largest single group of openings will be in the clerical field where 795,000 new openings are projected.

Cyclists Fight Helmet

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Hundreds of motorcyclists assembled at the State Capitol in Harrisburg last week to demand that the Pennsylvania legislature pass a law that would require anyone wearing a helmet to wear a seat belt as well. The law would be retroactive to 1970, when the helmet law was passed. The law would be retroactive to 1970, when the helmet law was passed.

Diamond Shamrock Corporation

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

- \$4.00 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Initial Series
- \$4.00 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Series B
- \$2.00 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Series C
- \$1.15 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Series E

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Diamond Shamrock Corporation (the "Corporation"), all outstanding shares of its \$4.00 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Initial Series ("Initial Series Stock"), \$4.00 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Series B ("Series B Stock"), \$2.00 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Series C ("Series C Stock"), and \$1.15 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Series E ("Series E Stock") are hereby called for redemption and will be redeemed on September 15, 1976 (the "Redemption Date") at the following prices (including accrued dividends to the Redemption Date):

Series	Redemption Price	Accrued Dividends to the Redemption Date	Total Redemption Price
Initial Series Stock	\$100.00	\$1.00	\$101.00
Series B Stock	\$100.00	\$1.00	\$101.00
Series C Stock	\$ 42.00	\$.50	\$ 42.50
Series E Stock	\$ 25.50	\$.2875	\$ 25.7875

Payment of the total redemption price may be obtained on or after the Redemption Date upon delivery and surrender of certificates for shares called for redemption at the office of The Cleveland Trust Company, Corporate Trust Department, 2073 East Ninth Street, P.O. Box 6477, Cleveland, Ohio 44101.

CONVERSION INTO COMMON STOCK

Each Series of Preferred Stock called for redemption is convertible into Common Stock without par value at the rate of one share of Common Stock for each \$100 of Preferred Stock. THIS RIGHT TO CONVERT SHARES OF EACH SERIES CALLED FOR REDEMPTION WILL TERMINATE AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1976.

IMPORTANT: Stockholders should carefully consider the market value of the Common Stock (listed on the New York Stock Exchange) into which the shares of each Series called for redemption are convertible.

Since July 1, 1975 through July 15, 1976 the reported sales prices of the Common Stock ranged from a high of \$80.00 to a low of \$44.75 and on July 15, 1976 the last reported sales price was \$77.50.

Initial Series Stock: Each share of Initial Series Stock called for redemption is convertible into 2.6 shares of Common Stock of the Corporation. Attention should be given to the fact that the value of the Common Stock receivable upon conversion of Initial Series Stock is substantially greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption as long as the market value of the Common Stock is more than \$38.47 per share, the market value of the Common Stock into which one share of Initial Series Stock is presently convertible is greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption.

Series B Stock: Each share of Series B Stock called for redemption is convertible into 2.6 shares of Common Stock of the Corporation. Attention should be given to the fact that the value of the Common Stock receivable upon conversion of Series B Stock is substantially greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption and that, as long as the market value of the Common Stock is more than \$38.47 per share, the market value of the Common Stock into which one share of Series B Stock is presently convertible is greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption.

Series C Stock: Each share of Series C Stock called for redemption is convertible into 1.15 shares of Common Stock of the Corporation. Attention should be given to the fact that the value of the Common Stock receivable upon conversion of Series C Stock is substantially greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption and that, as long as the market value of the Common Stock is more than \$36.53 per share, the market value of the Common Stock into which one share of Series C Stock is presently convertible is greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption.

Series E Stock: Each share of Series E Stock called for redemption is convertible into .75 shares of Common Stock of the Corporation. Attention should be given to the fact that the value of the Common Stock receivable upon conversion of Series E Stock is substantially greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption and that, as long as the market value of the Common Stock is more than \$34.00 per share, the market value of the Common Stock into which one share of Series E Stock is presently convertible is greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption.

The merger of

Otis Elevator Company


with

a wholly-owned subsidiary of

United Technologies Corporation

has become effective.

We acted as financial advisor to Otis Elevator Company in this transaction and assisted in the negotiations.



International Investment Bankers
One Liberty Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10006

July 19, 1976

NATIONAL DETROIT CORPORATION

Parent Company of NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET—June 30, 1976

ASSETS		BOARD OF DIRECTORS	
Cash and Due from Banks (Including Foreign Office Time Deposits of \$764,877,825)	\$2,136,543,112	Robert M. Surdon Chairman of the Board	Charles T. Fisher, III President
Money Market Investments:	485,375,000	Norman B. Weston Vice Chairman of the Board	A. H. Aymond Chairman, Western Company
Federal Funds Sold	8,903,754	Henry T. Bodman Chairman, National Bank of Detroit	Henry B. Cunningham Vice Chairman of the Board - S. & R. Range Company
Other Investments	504,278,754	David K. Eustace President - The Michigan Bell Telephone Company	Richard C. Garandberg Director and Former Chairman, General Motors Corporation
Trading Account Securities—At Lower of Cost or Market	5,628,955	Martha W. Griffin Chairman, S. & R. Range Company	John F. Hamann President, The Detroit Edison Company
Investment Securities—At Amortized Cost:		Robert W. Harwell President - Citi Electric Bank	Joseph L. Hudson, Jr. Chairman, The J. L. Hudson Company
U.S. Treasury	470,624,830	William A. Lewis President - Lewis & Clark, Inc.	Don T. McKinnon Chairman, Ford Motor Company
States and Political Subdivisions, Federal Agencies and Other	789,336,504	Ellis B. Mery Chairman, National Bank of Detroit	Arthur R. Seder, Jr. President, American National Resources Company
Loans:	1,702,579,186	Robert E. Sample Chairman - SAFI Synthesize Corporation	Nels S. Shapiro Chairman and Director and Chairman of Executive Committee, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Inc.
Commercial	796,987,036	George A. Silberman Chairman, General Tool Corporation	Peter W. Stroh President - The Stroh Brewery Company
Real Estate Mortgage	238,054,061		
Consumer	428,999,089		
Foreign Office	3,167,829,451		
Less Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	52,184,084		
Bank Premises and Equipment (at cost less accumulated depreciation of \$39,229,540)	65,614,222		
Other Assets	165,962,916		
Total Assets	\$7,286,792,247		
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		ADVISORY MEMBERS	
Deposits:		Irvin Bryn Former Chairman - McDonald West Corporation	William M. Day Former Chairman - The Michigan Bell Telephone Company
Demand	\$1,873,982,579	A. P. Footline Former Chairman - The Bank Corporation	Ralph T. McEwen Former Chairman - American National Resources Company
Certified and Other Official Checks	350,041,741	Peter J. Monaghan Houston, Campbell, LaPrade & McDonald	George Russell Former Vice Chairman - General Motors Corporation
Individual Savings	1,339,793,151		
Individual Time	763,649,897		
Certificates of Deposits	551,308,578		
Other Savings and Time	1,036,722,179		
Foreign Office	6,037,905,154		
Other Liabilities:			
Short-Term Funds Borrowed	\$ 536,404,768		
Capital Notes	100,000,000		
Sundry Liabilities	164,806,413		
Total Liabilities	801,211,182		
Shareholders' Equity:			
Preferred Stock—No Par Value:			
No. of Shares	1,000,000		
Issued	75,000,000		
Common Stock—Par Value \$12.50:			
No. of Shares	10,000,000		
Issued	175,000,000		
Capital Surplus	189,993,254		
Retained Earnings:			
Less: Treasury Stock—51,404 Common Shares, at cost	(2,317,345)		
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$7,286,792,247		

Assets carried at approximately \$410,000,000 (including U.S. Treasury Securities carried at \$230,000,000) were pledged at June 30, 1976, to secure public deposits (including deposits of \$130,000,000 of the Treasurer, State of Michigan) and for other purposes required by law. Outstanding standby letters of credit at June 30, 1976, totaled approximately \$18,000,000.

Handwritten signature or stamp in Arabic script.

John A. Wilson
Vice President and Secretary

July 19, 1976

REMINDER: THE RIGHT TO CONVERT SHARES OF EACH SERIES CALLED FOR REDEMPTION INTO COMMON STOCK WILL TERMINATE ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1976.

Commodity Prices a Key Debates on Economy

Continued From Page 29

dominated by a number of multinational firms, whose pricing of the world price of commodities as bauxite, nickel, zinc and copper developed countries suspect have held in the interest of purchasers, and are a share of the heat of commodity. This last demand has important political symbol of the less countries' drive for economic affairs.

Liberalization of world prices was sharply in 1942, when the United States called for stocks to moderate movements. The first international prices were written in Havana Charter. The International Commodity Agreement, however, only commodity agreements for wheat, rubber, tin and olive oil have been actively functioning.

Producers have had agreements in copper, rubber, bauxite, mercury and a wide variety of success. The disparity of individual that led the United Nations Conference on Development and Trade to "integrated commodity." This proposed by the Group of Seven (which now called has been the focal point of the debate.

The CTAD proposal establishment of a fund to purchase commodities in 18 basic commodities, although the fund would be financed and managed as well as would participate in commodities included at first most important what extent could be used to raise stabilize prices, and negotia-

Other critics, while not convinced that buffer stocks are inherently inflationary, fear that political pressures would produce that effect, particularly since under the UNCTAD plan governments would directly participate in the management of the common fund.

Outlook
With all these divergent views, it is not surprising that the industrialized countries have not been able to agree on a position on the commodity issue. The less developed countries are moving ahead with their own plans. At the recent UNCTAD meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, it was agreed that preparatory conferences on individual commodities would begin later this year, with final decisions on arrangements for each to be made by February 1978. A negotiating conference on a common fund will be held next March. Although the United States and West Germany are not committed to attend, the Group of Seven has said it would be established with or without their participation. As Lawrence B. Krause of the Brookings Institution told a Congressional committee last year, "commodity agreements are an idea whose time has finally arrived."

Commodity Negotiations in Paris Locked Over Procedures

Disagreements over two long-standing issues between rich and poor countries are the underlying reasons for what is termed the "suspension" of the dialogue. The two points are the growing indebtedness of the poorest developing countries to the industrial creditor nations and the treatment of prices for raw materials produced in developing countries. According to conference sources, the developing countries wanted agreed language in the work program that would have committed the industrial nations to reaching a decision on a wiping out official debt or government-to-government aid of the poorest countries. Similarly, they wanted provisions from the industrial countries to discuss price-propping formulas that would safeguard their raw material exports. The industrial countries insisted on neutral language in the commission mandates so

FOREMOST		McJESSON		— at a Glance	
3 mos. ended Mar. 31		1976		1975	
Net sales	\$632,138,000	\$579,236,000			
Net income	7,411,000	6,808,000			
Earnings per share	55c	51c			
12 mos. ended Mar. 31		1976		1975	
Net sales	\$2,552,929,000	\$2,378,344,000			
Net income	33,858,000	34,734,000			
Earnings per share	\$2.58	\$2.70			
Assets, March 31, 1976	\$857,640,000				
Stock price, July 16, 1976, N.Y.S.E. consol. close	16 1/2				
Stock price, 1976 range	18 1/2-13 1/2				
Employees, March 31, 1976	15,500				

Commodities Calculating Supply and Demand

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

After the close of trading last Monday, the Government issued its version of grain harvest prospects as of July 1 in which it forecast a record corn crop and the second-best wheat crop for this year. Because the Agriculture Department's estimate bore out similar forecasts by private crop statisticians, such as Conrad Leslie of Chicago, the usual election-year skepticism over Government farm surveys was muted. And grain futures came under pressure all week.

But there was another, perhaps more important, report issued by Washington after last Monday's close—the weekly figures covering export bookings of grains and soybeans. The report kept future prices from slipping even further.

The importance of these (in effect) supply-and-demand reports was explained by Edward J. Mader, director of commodity research at E. F. Hutton & Company. He observed the other day: "Given the impact of these basic foodstuffs on prices generally, it is safe to say that, as grains and soybeans go, so goes the rest of the futures market."

The reason was further spelled out by a top officer of a big Chicago grain brokerage house: "Today's commodity futures prices are tomorrow's Consumer Price Index figures. Interest rates, bank borrowings and the money-supply figures no longer tell the story. Interest rates, for example, have been distorted by the massive inflow of petrodollars from Europe.

"What we are watching is the C.P.I. And judging from recent advances in raw materials, both farm and industrial, inflation is heating up. Much of the recent rise in commodity futures prices since April 1 mirrored anticipated inflation rates."

Another view was offered by William L. Jber, head of the Commodity Research Bureau, who said last week: "It should be kept in mind that July 1 crop estimates are usually based on more or less ideal conditions. They do not reflect the actual weather in July and August."

"As far as our nation is concerned, it has never been a question of supply, only foreign demand. With the recent rise in prices of commodities exported from the poorer countries, it is expected that they will have more to spend on our foodstuffs."

Thus, the supply and demand picture for the key grains and soybeans showed a nerve-fraying balance last week.

In the case of corn, the Government said that based on July 1 conditions, the nation should harvest a record 6.5 billion bushels (of 56 pounds each) this season, against 5.8 billion bushels in 1975. The weekly export figures indicated that corn exports for the crop year ending this Sept. 30 should total 1.7 billion bushels, up from 1.4 billion bushels the previous seasons.

The Government said that the total wheat output, again based on July 1 conditions, should come to 2.04 billion bushels (of 60 pounds each). This would be off slightly from the record 2.13 billion bushels of last season, which ended May 31.

Because almost all of the winter wheat crop, estimated

FOREMOST FIGHTS POSNER STRATEGY

Continued From Page 29

pany and the major acquisition that put Mr. Posner in the headlines. Security Management owns about 80 percent of the Universal Housing and Development Company and 16 percent of the Pennsylvania Engineering Corporation, an Amex company that makes equipment for the steel industry. Pennsylvania Engineering owns 91 percent of the Birdsboro Corporation, another supplier to the steel industry.

Associates say that Mr. Posner is motivated by empire building and not money. His personal fortune is estimated at \$125 million. His empire goals constitute part of the reason Foremost officials fear Mr. Posner. They believe (and offer evidence) that he will stop at nothing to triple the size of his \$1 billion empire at their expense. San Francisco-based Foremost had sales of \$2.5 billion in its latest fiscal year.

In a suit against Mr. Posner, filed last February in Federal District Court in San Francisco, Foremost seeks to enjoin his acquisition of more Foremost stock, charging Mr. Posner with fraud and calling him a "looter" who "deceived" the public.

The suit goes on to charge that, as part of a "fraudulent scheme" to acquire a "corporate warfarer," Mr. Posner illegally secured insider information from Rudolph Dreus, a former executive of Foremost. Mr. Dreus denies the allegations.

Mr. Posner is also charged by Foremost with having intentions to organize high Foremost officials through telephone pleas for support. Mr. Posner has since brought a countersuit charging that the Foremost action is an attempt by entrenched managers to save their jobs. He also seeks \$10 million from Foremost in damages.

All of this and more relates to a yet-to-be-cleared takeover plan now in the hands of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Under the plan, Mr. Posner would use Sharon Steel debentures to buy Foremost shares.

Sharon would offer \$27 principal amount of a new subordinated debenture due in 2001 for each Foremost share. Sharon is sinking at least 8 million shares to add to prior holdings and would own 21 million shares, or 77.9 percent.

On the basis of the market value of existing 5 percent and 10 percent debentures of Sharon's parent, NVF, Wall Street sources estimate the value of the exchange at \$17.50 to \$21 a Foremost share.

Foremost stock closed last week at 16 1/2 on the Big Board, its 1976 trading range is 13 1/2 to 18 1/2. Sharon, a Pennsylvania company founded in 1900, itself fought unsuccessfully years ago to prevent a takeover by NVF. Now at least some executives have stayed on and have high praise for Mr. Posner's executive abilities. Others say he treats hard-working employees well.

COOL, GREEN, CAMP, KIDS SUPPORT THE FRESH AIR FUND

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited
DIVIDEND No. 145
A dividend of twenty cents (20.00) (Canadian) per share for the second quarter of 1976 on the Class A and Class B shares was declared today by the Board of Directors of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited, of Toronto. The dividend is payable in Canadian funds on or after July 21, 1976. C. KEITH TAYLOR, O.C., President and Secretary, Toronto, Ontario, July 8, 1976.

Baltimore Gas & Electric Company
Commonly Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore and Chesapeake and Potomac Electric Power Co. (NYSE: BGE)
The undersigned Trustee hereby certifies that the undersigned Trustee has received from the Board of Directors of the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors held on July 15, 1976, at which time the Board of Directors resolved to pay a dividend of \$0.25 per share on the Class A and Class B shares of the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, payable on or after July 21, 1976. The undersigned Trustee certifies that the amount of the dividend is \$1,171,117.17 and that the same is being paid to the holders of record of the shares of the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company as of July 15, 1976.

New Corporate Bonds
(For week ended July 17, 1976)

Date	Issuer	Amount	Rate	Term	Yield
7/15	Am. Sav. Bank	\$5,000,000	7 1/2%	10 yrs	10 1/2%
7/15	Gen. Elec. Corp.	\$10,000,000	8 1/4%	10 yrs	11 1/2%
7/15	Gen. Motors Corp.	\$10,000,000	8 1/4%	10 yrs	11 1/2%
7/15	IBM Corp.	\$10,000,000	8 1/4%	10 yrs	11 1/2%
7/15	Int'l. Bus. Machs. Corp.	\$10,000,000	8 1/4%	10 yrs	11 1/2%
7/15	Johnson & Johnson	\$10,000,000	8 1/4%	10 yrs	11 1/2%
7/15	Merck & Co. Inc.	\$10,000,000	8 1/4%	10 yrs	11 1/2%
7/15	Pharmacia Corp.	\$10,000,000	8 1/4%	10 yrs	11 1/2%
7/15	Rockwell Int'l. Corp.	\$10,000,000	8 1/4%	10 yrs	11 1/2%
7/15	Spanglow Int'l. Corp.	\$10,000,000	8 1/4%	10 yrs	11 1/2%
7/15	Union Carbide Corp.	\$10,000,000	8 1/4%	10 yrs	11 1/2%
7/15	Wm. Wrigley Chewing Gum Co.	\$10,000,000	8 1/4%	10 yrs	11 1/2%

\$4,844,500 City of Plattsburgh Clinton County, New York

\$1,406,500 6% Various Purpose (Serial) Bonds of 1976
Dated: May 1, 1976 Maturity: May 1, 1977-83
First coupon November 1, 1976 and semi-annually thereafter.

\$3,438,000 6.60% Water Pollution Control (Serial) Bonds of 1976
Dated: June 15, 1976 Maturity: October 15, 1977-2006
First coupon April 15, 1977 and semi-annually thereafter.

Principal and interest payable in New York City or in Albany, New York. Coupon bonds registered as to principal and interest in \$5,000 denomination (except one of \$1,500 in Various Purpose Bonds and one of \$3,000 in Water Pollution Control Bonds).

Interest Exempt from all present Federal and New York State Income Taxes. Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and Connecticut.

AMOUNTS, MATURITIES AND YIELDS OR PRICES

\$1,406,500 6% Various Purpose (Serial) Bonds of 1976

Amount	Maturity	Yield	Amount	Maturity	Yield or Price
\$ 76,500	1977	4.00%	\$ 75,000	1986	5.75%
80,000	1978	4.25	75,000	1987	5.50
85,000	1979	4.50	75,000	1988	@100
90,000	1980	4.75	75,000	1989	6.10
100,000	1981	5.00	75,000	1990	6.20
100,000	1982	5.20	75,000	1991	6.30
100,000	1983	5.40	75,000	1992	6.35
100,000	1984	5.55	75,000	1993	6.40
75,000	1985	5.65			

\$3,438,000 6.60% Water Pollution Control (Serial) Bonds of 1976

Amount	Maturity	Yield	Amount	Maturity	Yield or Price
\$ 88,000	1977	4.00%	\$125,000	1992	6.35%
100,000	1978	4.25	125,000	1993	6.40
100,000	1979	4.50	125,000	1994	6.45
100,000	1980	4.75	125,000	1995	6.50
100,000	1981	5.00	125,000	1996	6.55
100,000	1982	5.20	125,000	1997	@100
100,000	1983	5.40	125,000	1998	@100
100,000	1984	5.55	125,000	1999	@100
100,000	1985	5.65	125,000	2000	6.65
100,000	1986	5.75	125,000	2001	6.70
100,000	1987	5.90	125,000	2002	6.70
100,000	1988	6.00	125,000	2003	6.75
125,000	1989	6.10	125,000	2004	6.75
125,000	1990	6.20	125,000	2005	6.75
125,000	1991	6.30	125,000	2006	6.75

(Accrued interest to be added)

These bonds will be valid and legally binding general obligations of the City of Plattsburgh, all the taxable real property within which will be subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay said bonds and interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. They are offered when, as and if issued and received by us, and subject to prior sale and approval of legality by Messrs. Mudge Rose Guthrie & Alexander, New York City, New York.

Marine Midland Municipals
Division of Marine Midland Bank
The Northern Trust Company L. E. Rotschild & Co. Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
Geo. B. Gibbons & Company, Inc. R. D. White & Company
Herbert J. Sims & Co., Inc. Frank Henjes & Company, Inc. Jesup & Lamont Municipal Securities Inc.
July 19, 1976

The merger of
Otis Elevator Company
with
a wholly-owned subsidiary of
United Technologies Corporation
has become effective.

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Otis Elevator Company in this transaction and assisted in the negotiations.

The First Boston Corporation
Investment Bankers • Member New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO CLEVELAND LOS ANGELES
PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH SAN FRANCISCO
LONDON MELBOURNE TOKYO ZURICH
First Boston (Europe) Limited, London • First Boston AG, Athens
First Boston (Canada) Limited, Montreal
July 19, 1976

NOTICE OF PARTIAL REDEMPTION
American Investment Company
5 1/2% Cumulative Preferred Stock

American Investment Company hereby gives notice of the redemption of 388 shares of its 5 1/2% Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares represented by the following certificates are being redeemed as of August 12, 1976, pursuant to the provisions of the annual dividend plan, at the sinking fund redemption price of \$100 per share, together with accrued dividends of \$9.07, representing dividends from July 1, 1976 in case of redemption.

Certificates for 100 Shares each:
Certificate Numbers: P812 P1199

Certificates for less than 100 Shares each:
Certificate Number called Shares Certificate Number called Shares Certificate Number called Shares
P812.....10 P813.....10 P814.....10 P815.....10
P816.....10 P817.....10 P818.....10 P819.....10
P820.....10 P821.....10 P822.....10 P823.....10
P824.....10 P825.....10 P826.....10 P827.....10
P828.....10 P829.....10 P830.....10 P831.....10
P832.....10 P833.....10 P834.....10 P835.....10
P836.....10 P837.....10 P838.....10 P839.....10
P840.....10 P841.....10 P842.....10 P843.....10
P844.....10 P845.....10 P846.....10 P847.....10
P848.....10 P849.....10 P850.....10 P851.....10
P852.....10 P853.....10 P854.....10 P855.....10
P856.....10 P857.....10 P858.....10 P859.....10
P860.....10 P861.....10 P862.....10 P863.....10
P864.....10 P865.....10 P866.....10 P867.....10
P868.....10 P869.....10 P870.....10 P871.....10
P872.....10 P873.....10 P874.....10 P875.....10
P876.....10 P877.....10 P878.....10 P879.....10
P880.....10 P881.....10 P882.....10 P883.....10
P884.....10 P885.....10 P886.....10 P887.....10
P888.....10 P889.....10 P890.....10 P891.....10
P892.....10 P893.....10 P894.....10 P895.....10
P896.....10 P897.....10 P898.....10 P899.....10
P900.....10 P901.....10 P902.....10 P903.....10
P904.....10 P905.....10 P906.....10 P907.....10
P908.....10 P909.....10 P910.....10 P911.....10
P912.....10 P913.....10 P914.....10 P915.....10
P916.....10 P917.....10 P918.....10 P919.....10
P920.....10 P921.....10 P922.....10 P923.....10
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P928.....10 P929.....10 P930.....10 P931.....10
P932.....10 P933.....10 P934.....10 P935.....10
P936.....10 P937.....10 P938.....10 P939.....10
P940.....10 P941.....10 P942.....10 P943.....10
P944.....10 P945.....10 P946.....10 P947.....10
P948.....10 P949.....10 P950.....10 P951.....10
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P972.....10 P973.....10 P974.....10 P975.....10
P976.....10 P977.....10 P978.....10 P979.....10
P980.....10 P981.....10 P982.....10 P983.....10
P984.....10 P985.....10 P986.....10 P987.....10
P988.....10 P989.....10 P990.....10 P991.....10
P992.....10 P993.....10 P994.....10 P995.....10
P996.....10 P997.....10 P998.....10 P999.....10
P1000.....10

The books for the transfer of called shares closed on July 2, 1976. The called stock is redeemable at the office of Irving Trust Company, Corporate Trust Department, One Wall Street, New York, N. Y. 10038, at any time on or after August 12, 1976, at the sinking fund redemption price specified above, aggregating \$100.07 per share, upon surrender of the respective certificates designated for redemption.

Amounts sufficient to redeem such shares of called stock will be deposited in trust with Irving Trust Company by August 13, 1976, for payment to the respective owners of the holders of the shares so to be redeemed upon the surrender of the respective certificates therefor.

After the redemption date of August 12, 1976, no further dividends will accumulate or accrue on the shares called for redemption and the said shares will no longer be deemed outstanding and will have no further right except to receive the amount of \$100 per share plus accrued dividends to August 12, 1976.

American Investment Company
R. J. BROCKMANN, President
July 12, 1976.



Again this week, more people around the world will get their news from TIME than from any other single source.

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CENTRAL AND SOUTH WEST CORPORATION

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors of Central and South West Corporation at its meeting held on July 15, 1976, declared a regular quarterly dividend of thirty cents (30¢) per share on the Corporation's Common Stock. This dividend is payable August 31, 1976, to stockholders of record July 30, 1976.

LEROY J. SCHEIDTMAN Secretary and Treasurer Wilmington, Delaware 19899

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SALVAGE STOCKS

Advertising

Atlanta Agency's Busiest Year

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

The advertising agency growth formula is to make each client a success and grow with it. That's certainly the case with Gerald Rafshoon Advertising of Atlanta. It got a client in 1966 with insignificant billings, but during the rest of this year it will probably bill over \$3 million and \$10 million.

That client is Jimmy Carter. The Rafshoon organization first worked for him in 1966 during his unsuccessful gubernatorial race. The agency, which has its office on Peachtree Street, has 16 other clients—none of them billing over \$1 million a year. All but two in Nashville are Atlanta clients, the biggest of which are a Sears, Roebuck region and the Georgia Department of Community Development. They also include a local exterminator.

The 42-year-old Mr. Rafshoon returned to the city of his birth last week for the Democratic National Convention and brought with him five of the gang from his shop: creative director, art director, writer-producer, media director and head of print production. They have all been busy in their hotel suite at the Americana (Carter headquarters).

Back in Atlanta the agency, which has a normal work force of 22, has hired 20 additional people from the Georgia talent pool for a special media and traffic department that will work in a previously unused ninth-floor penthouse just above the Rafshoon offices.

According to Charlene Carl, vice president and media director, the agency has already been approached by a number of media buying services that would like to get a piece of the action. She has turned them all down—not only because she is convinced the agency can handle the assignment itself but also because, since there are so local services, she wouldn't be able to supervise the account adequately in another town.

Film crews have been following Governor Carter shooting footage to be used in commercials of the cinema vérité style, which were also used in the primary fights. Mrs. Carl says that 105 different variations were prepared for the primaries in lengths of five minutes, two minutes, 60 seconds and 30 seconds.

The intent of the commercial, she said, has been to reflect and amplify on the candidate, not to create a package. There were no negative spots and no attacks on other candidates, she noted, stressing that the same Carter spots were used throughout the campaign. There were no last-minute hysterics, she said.

Mrs. Carl estimates (guesses, really) that between 4 and 5 percent of the primary-ad budgets went into newspapers, 10 to 15 percent in radio and the rest into television, with the same basic media plan followed in each state.

Gerald Rafshoon, who grew up in a lot of places because his father was an officer in the Army Air Corps, has been interested in communications for a long, long time. At the University of Texas he worked on the school paper all four years before he got his bachelor's degree in journalism. Then he worked for radio station KTBC in Austin, Tex., as a copywriter and ad manager.

After a tour as a Navy officer, he began his relationship with 20th Century-Fox, which was to see him become Southeastern advertising and publicity manager and then national advertising manager in New York. His last major effort for Fox was "Cleopatra."

He opened his agency in 1963 with one client, the ABC Southeastern Theaters. He still has it.



Gerald Rafshoon with material for his biggest client

Burger King's Search. Burger King, the Pillsbury-owned fast-food chain, has narrowed its agency search to five agencies, which will make their presentations within the next 30 to 60 days. They are Wells, Rich, Greene; Ted Bates & Company; Carl Ally Inc.; Grey Advertising; and the Walter Thompson Company.

The agencies have all been briefed on Burger King's marketing situation and have been asked to come up with new advertising approaches. The chain will pay them for their efforts.

The account (currently at Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn) bills about \$16 million a year.

Burmah's Choice. Burmah-Castrol, which markets Castrol brand motor oils and other lubricants, decided to give up its in-house agency after three years. After having reviewed 10 agencies, it has picked Scalf, McCabe, Sloves. The billings are believed to be about \$2 million.

Martin J. Donahue, president of the Burmah Oil Company Ltd., a subsidiary, said that the in-house operation was right for the company during its period of development but that the time has come for the "expertise and flair" of an independent shop.

People at the in-house agency, he said, tended to suffer from "tunnel vision." But did it save him money? "It may show on paper that it saved money, but on objective total I don't think so," he responded.

The company was aided in its agency selection by Robert M. Prentice, formerly of Lever Brothers, now a consultant.

Washington and Business

Continued From Page 29

line. The technique seems to work, at least so far, though Professor Friedman and others of the monetarist school are far from satisfied with it.

What is the consequence of all of this for the potential business borrower?

The answer, as the money and bond markets have already learned well, can be described in a sequence: The weekly money supply figures begin to grow quite rapidly, faster than the now-published Federal Reserve target calls for. This continues for about four weeks. Then, as the night follows the day, the Federal Reserve will move upward its target for Federal funds by a quarter or a half or three-quarters of 1 percent. The Federal Reserve can directly control this rate by daily interventions in the market.

Promptly the cluster of other money-market rates—Treasury bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit—rise by approximately the same amount. And then, within a few weeks, the banks' prime lending rate goes up, which is what matters to business borrowers.

The sequence has worked almost like clockwork at least since early 1975 when, as a consequence of a resolution passed by Congress, the Fed began for the first time making public in advance its money-supply targets. These have been the salient developments:

1. The money supply bulged far above the target in May and June of last year. The Federal-funds rate soon went up and so did other interest rates, including the prime rate.

2. Money-supply growth slowed last fall, and the reverse sequence took place.

3. The money supply spiked again in April and early May this year, and the familiar process occurred once again, led by a rise in the Federal-funds rate.

4. In June and early July money-supply growth flattened, and in the last 10 days the Federal Reserve has dropped the Federal funds by a quarter or a half or term rates have dipped a little, but the prime rate has not yet done so.

What all this means is that any sensible potential borrower must now look at the weekly figures on the money supply, published in Friday morning's paper.

Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has said repeatedly that one-week movements of the money supply are meaningless, often just "statistical noise." He is technically right, and no one disputes this statement taken literally.

But every bulge or slowdown of the money supply must begin with a given week. If the same trend continues for two or three more weeks, the signal becomes loud and clear that the Federal Reserve will move. There is thus no escaping looking at each week individually.

Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers has found that over about the last year the average movement—up or down—of Government bond prices has been about twice as large on Fridays (when the weekly money supply figures appear) as on the first four trading days of each week. Prices go up (signaling slightly lower interest rates) when the money-supply growth is small or negative and they go down when the money-supply growth is large.

These movements are usually quite small, even on Fridays. Long-term rates do not react to actual or prospective changes in Federal funds to the same degree as short-term rates. But they do seem to react.

The reaction of short-term rates seems to be almost one for one to any change in the Federal-funds rate, though the relationship between, say, Treasury bills and commercial paper does not stay constant over time. The upward move of the Federal-funds rate in April and May was from 4% to 5 1/2 percent and the telerate index of the whole cluster of money-market rates also rose by almost exactly 75 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point.

In a sense, then, it is a predictable world. What cannot be predicted, of course, is what the money supply will do. But what any potential borrower should do these days is to hope each week for a moderate figure on the money supply.

Nuclear Waste Control Expected Within Decade

Continued From Page 29

not yet started in the United States or other leading nuclear nations, will be similar to the techniques used in the United States and elsewhere to isolate weapons.

Because the fuel in a uranium oxide power plant typically stays in a reactor far longer than the natural uranium material used for manufacturing plutonium for weapons, the civilian waste is likely to be far more radioactive than the military.

Although the worldwide civilian nuclear power industry is industrialized nations within 10 years, it is just emerging from its infancy. Virtually no fuel from civilian power plants has been reprocessed. Used fuel from the power plants is simply stored in large concrete pools of water in the United States, Britain, France, Canada and other nations with large nuclear power programs.

idea. He said, "These variations of what could be called the throw away mode are wasteful in that they do not extract all the energy available from nuclear fuel in present-day reactors."

He added, "By stopping development of a reprocessing industry, the throwaway mode threatens the development of the breeder reactor fuel cycle."

Many estimates of uranium ore reserves made by ERDA indicate that, as early as the late 1980's, assured lifetime domestic supplies for new nuclear power plants would not exist unless breeders were

Advertisement for U.S. News & World Report featuring the headline 'We tell the meaning' and 'WHY MONDAY WON No. 2 SP'.

Large advertisement for Loch Ness monster featuring the headline 'Is there really a Loch Ness monster?' and 'The New York Times'.

Handwritten Arabic text: سكران من الاجل

The TV Squeeze. How an airline can avoid it.

Let's face it. Television is a powerful advertising medium. That's why everyone wants to get aboard. But network prime time is a limited commodity. Just 66 hours a week. That's it.

This week, for example, the Olympics will pre-empt hours of valuable prime time. And because the demand for time is greater than ever, advertisers are caught in the TV Squeeze.

By buying less TV and more magazines, you can beat the Squeeze—and come out ahead.

What can an airline do?

Let's assume you're an airline advertiser. According to the W. R. Simmons "Media Imperatives" study, 33.4% of all adults are "Magazine Imperatives" (heavy magazine readers and relatively light viewers of TV), while 38.7% are "Television Imperatives" (heavy viewers of TV, light readers of magazines).

This same study indicates that 46.5% of domestic air travelers are "Magazine Imperatives," and they account for 51% of the total volume. To reach them efficiently, it is obviously imperative to use magazines with some degree of frequency.

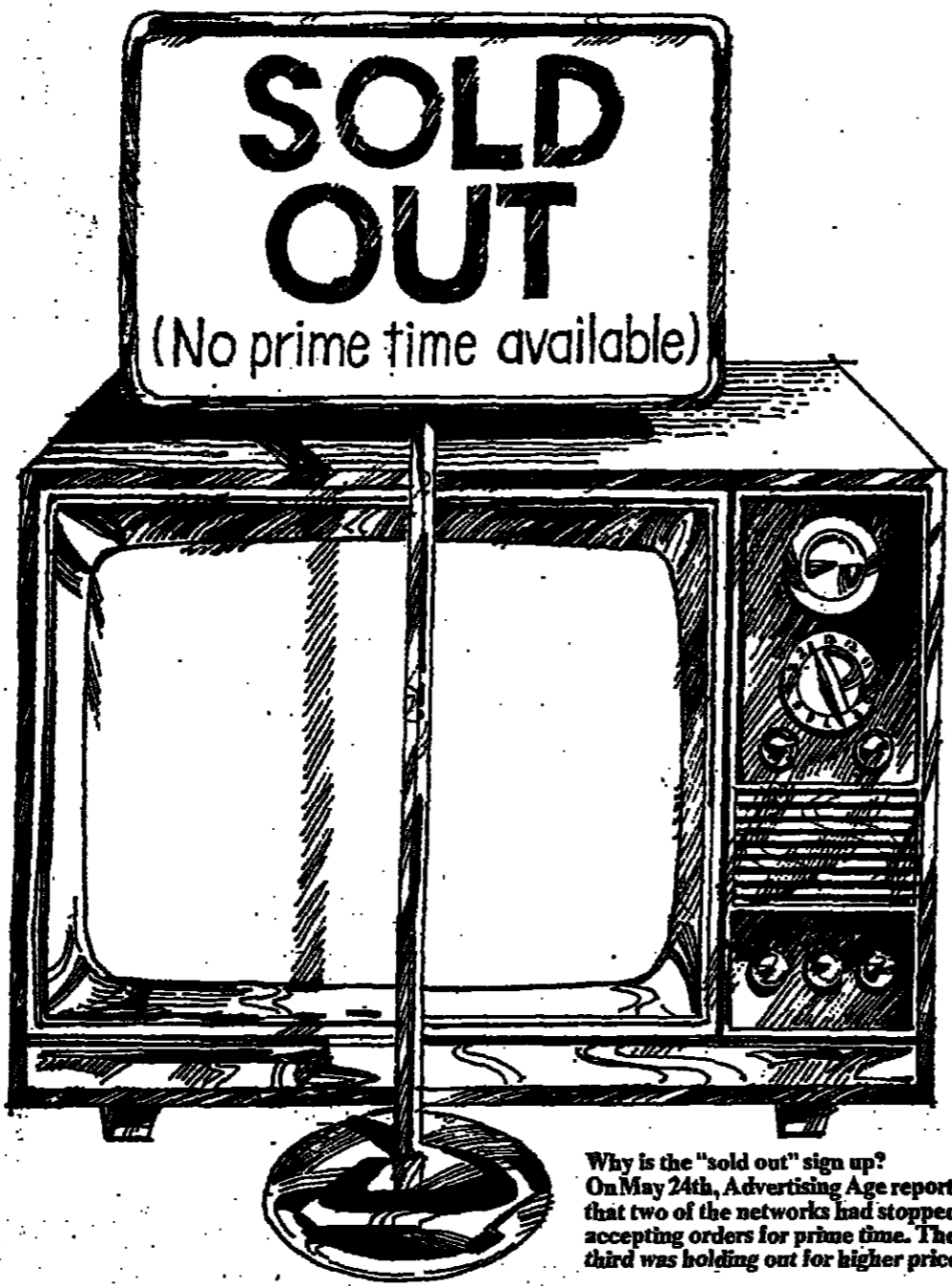
Newsweek recently analyzed the national media schedule of an airline that concentrated heavily in TV. The target market was adults who took a domestic air trip in the past year.

A computer run—Plan 'A'—analyzed the airline's average 4-week national media schedule—85% in network television, 15% in magazines.

A second computer run—Plan 'B'—increased the magazine budget to 30% of the total, decreased network television to 70%. The same TV programs and magazines in which the airline had advertised were used.

TV consisted of: Today, NCAA Football, ABC NFL Football, NBC Sunday Mystery Movie, Ironside, NBC Monday Movie, Movin' On, and Tonight.

The magazines were: Newsweek, Time, U.S. News & World Report, Better Homes and Gardens, Cosmopolitan, Ebony, Glamour, Golf, Golf Digest, Good Housekeeping, Mademoiselle, National Geographic, The New Yorker, Reader's Digest, Saturday Review, Sports Illustrated, and TV Guide.



Why is the "sold out" sign up? On May 24th, Advertising Age reported that two of the networks had stopped accepting orders for prime time. The third was holding out for higher prices.

It's SRO at the networks. Costs are up as much as 35% for prime time—as much as 50% for spot. That's if you can find the availabilities at all. Because whether you're selling air travel or toothpaste, buying TV time nowadays is like trying to get tickets to "A Chorus Line" at box office prices.

It's a seller's market. And the question the typical TV advertiser asks is, "Do I accept lower advertising weight or a much higher budget?"

What are the alternatives?

Fortunately, there are alternatives. Most advertisers know the strengths of a Magazine/TV mix. The two media complement each other demographically and in the way each communicates.

TV is hard to beat when it comes to product demonstration. On the other hand, magazines are able to give a more thorough "reason why." And their editorial environment can lend prestige and credibility to a product or service.

But what's more, surprising as it may sound, combinations of magazines—even single magazines like Newsweek—can deliver the same kind of big ratings you expect from TV.

For example, Newsweek's rating of 19.4 (men 18 to 49) tops ABC's Wide World of Sports, NBA Basketball and the CBS Sports Spectacular combined.

TARGET GRP PERFORMANCE WITHIN "MEDIA IMPERATIVE" GROUPS			
TV Imperative		Magazine Imperative	
25.6% of adult domestic air trips in past year		46.5% of adult domestic air trips in past year	
Plan A (85% TV/15% Mag)	Plan B (70% TV/30% Mag)	Plan A (85% TV/15% Mag)	Plan B (70% TV/30% Mag)
346 GRP's	343 GRP's	229 GRP's	286 GRP's

Now for the results. Plan 'B' showed a 12% increase in GRP's, a 6% increase in reach and frequency and a 10% decrease in CPM. All without spending a penny extra.

Against the "Magazine Imperative" group (46.5% of the market), Plan 'B' increased GRP's by 25% (286 vs. 229). It increased reach 10%. It increased frequency 15% (3.1 vs. 2.7).

And the same schedule showed a loss of only 1% in GRP's against the "TV Imperative" group.

For a host of products and services from airlines to radial tires to table wines, your Newsweek representative can show you how adjusting your Magazine/TV mix can stretch your budget.

Why not give him a call? It's a great way to avoid the TV Squeeze.

Add Newsweek. Beat the Squeeze.



"Media Imperative," "Magazine Imperative" and "Television Imperative" are trademarks of W. R. Simmons & Associates Research.

STORS REACT MONEY SUPPLY

Continued From Page 29

totalled \$20.8 billion, compared with \$28.4 billion year-earlier period. Corporate bond financing through the first half of this year was comparable period of 1975, estimated the total this year \$3 billion, compared with \$4 billion in the 1975

and municipal bond issues, on the other hand, are up from a year ago, according to Salomon Brothers. They are \$14.2 billion in half of 1975, compared with \$8 billion in the first half of this year. Municipal notes, however, have fallen \$17 billion in the first half of 1975 to \$12.8 billion, compared with \$24.4 billion in the first half of this

week's corporate and municipal financing, the issues are scheduled:

TUESDAY
California Commerce, \$75 million, rated triple-A, 6 1/2%
\$50 million of bonds, due 1977-81, 11 1/2%
General Line, \$27.7 million, 11 1/2%
W.R. Hambrecht & Co.

WEDNESDAY
\$50 million of bonds, due 1977-81, 11 1/2%
\$50 million of bonds, due 1977-81, 11 1/2%
\$50 million of bonds, due 1977-81, 11 1/2%

THURSDAY
Ohio Railroad, \$12 million of certificates, due 1977-81, rated triple-A

FRIDAY
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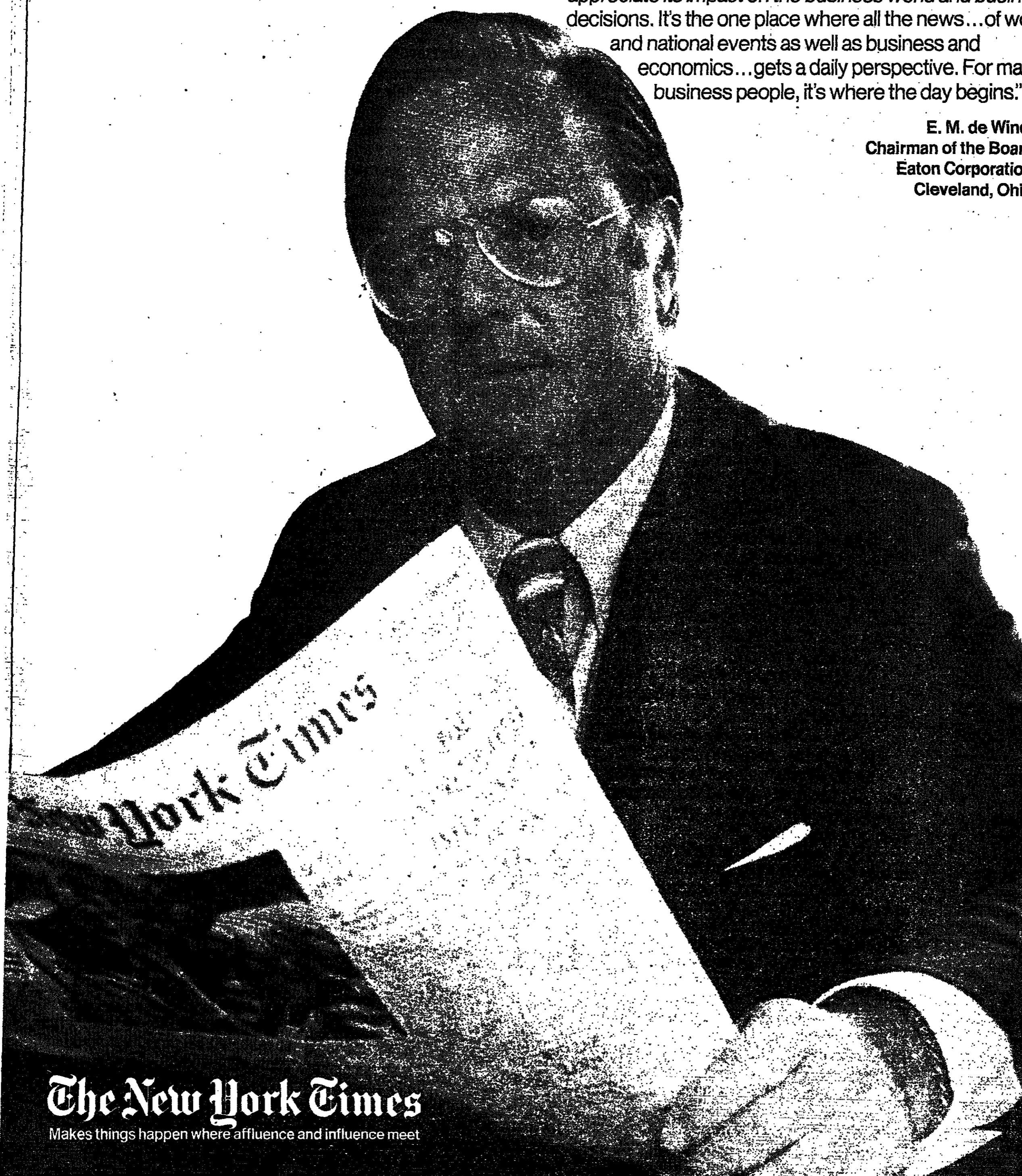
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\$25 million of bonds, due 197

“..it’s where the day begins.”

“You don’t have to agree with The New York Times to appreciate its impact on the business world and business decisions. It’s the one place where all the news...of world and national events as well as business and economics...gets a daily perspective. For many business people, it’s where the day begins.”

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Chairman of the Board
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The New York Times
Makes things happen where affluence and influence meet

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GLORIA SCHAFFER SENATE NOMINEE

Connecticut Official Named by Democrats to Oppose Weicker in November

By LAWRENCE FELLOWS
Special to The New York Times
HARTFORD, July 18—Secretary of the State Gloria Schaffer, the leading vote-getter in the Connecticut elections two years ago, was chosen today to be the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate.

Her only competition, and it called, came from Donald J. Irwin, a former Congressman from Norwalk. In the crowded, decorated Bushnell Memorial Hall, he argued before the delegates at the Democratic State Convention that only he could wage the tough campaign needed to unseat the Republican incumbent, Lowell P. Weicker.

In the same hall yesterday at the Republican State Convention, Senator Weicker received his party's endorsement to seek a second six-year term. The Democratic convention went overwhelmingly for Mrs. Schaffer, giving her 1,114 votes to only 60 for Mr. Irwin, denying him even the 20 percent he needed to qualify for a second chance in a primary election in September.

Other Women Seek Post

Four women in the United States are seeking election to the United States Senate. Only Mrs. Schaffer has won her party's nomination. The others, all of whom are Democrats and all of whom still face primary contests, are Bella S. Abzug of New York, Patsy T. Mink of Hawaii and Carolyn Warner of Arizona.

In her acceptance speech today, Mrs. Schaffer laid out the broad lines of her campaign against Senator Weicker, most of it designed apparently to suggest that the Senator had taken care of big business interests at the expense of ordinary people.

In a state without its own oil resources and that is heavily dependent on oil for its industrial needs, Mrs. Schaffer said that the Senator played a strange, protective game with the oil companies. She said he had voted to continue their tax advantages and to end controls on their prices.

"Rarely has a Senator voted so blatantly against the best interests of his state," Mrs. Schaffer asserted. "Rarely have he people been so badly served."

A public-opinion poll completed recently for the Republicans by Cambridge Opinion Studies Inc. shows Senator Weicker leading Mrs. Schaffer by 2 to 1—58 percent to 29 percent, with 13 percent of the voters undecided.

Well Known to Voters
"The only poll that matters is the one in November," Mrs. Schaffer said. Both she and Senator Weicker are well known to Connecticut voters, he mainly for his aggressiveness as a member of the Senate Watergate Committee three years ago and she in the rather visible, uncontroversial position of Secretary of the State.

As Connecticut's chief elections official for two terms, Mrs. Schaffer has fought to reform campaign financing laws and election laws, to regulate lobbyists and to expand voting opportunities for the elderly, the handicapped and absentee voters.

Mrs. Schaffer fought only one losing election campaign, in the State House of Representatives before she was elected to six successive two-year terms in the State Senate.

She was left off the Democratic ticket at the state convention in 1970 after a night of ticket balancing by party leaders and had to take her fight to the convention floor to get her name put back on.

It was a disastrous year for Democrats, but Mrs. Schaffer was elected and ran ahead of everyone else on the ticket, even ahead of some Republicans, including Senator Weicker. Two years ago she ran ahead of everyone on both tickets.

Studies Assail Management of U.S. Arms Sales in Iran
WASHINGTON, July 18 (Reuters)—United States military advisers are giving Iran's armed forces conflicting advice and in some cases providing inadequate supervision of American military sales to the country, according to two State Department studies made public today.

The studies were made public by Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who characterized the military-sales program in Iran as "a managerial nightmare." One study reported that while the Army and the Air Force were trying to speed Iran's purchase of a computer system, the Navy objected to the proposal.

Similarly, while the Air Force recommended that Iran hire 100 American military personnel as computer programmers, the United States military mission in Iran cautioned that the move might violate American law.

In the second study, State Department investigators said they found the Pentagon's monitoring of the performance of American military contractors in Iran "totally inadequate" in some instances.

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SUPPORT THE FRESH AIR FUND

No one offers lower fares to California than United.



Fly by night for only \$158 one-way.



Fly by day for only \$337 round-trip.

United's Night Coach Fare.

United Airlines introduces Night Coach Service to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Leaving every evening at 9 p.m. from both Kennedy and LaGuardia Airports. You'll save 20% off regular Coach fare. That's a savings of \$40.00. Kids under 12 save 47% off regular Coach fare. And there are no advance purchase restrictions.

United's Freedom Fare.

Adults save 15%. Kids under 12 traveling with you save 50% off regular round-trip Coach Fare. Just reserve your seat at least 14 days ahead. Pay for your round-trip ticket within 10 days of when you make the reservations, but at least 14 days before departure. And stay 7 to 30 days.

There are a limited number of Freedom Fare seats available, so make your reservations early. Your Travel Agent has information about specific cities and flights. Or call United in New York at 212-867-3000, in Newark at 201-624-1500. Partners in Travel with Western International Hotels.

United's Night Coach Fare to Los Angeles and San Francisco.		
Regular One-way Coach Fare	One-way Night Coach Fare	You Save
\$198	\$158	\$40
United's Freedom Fare to Los Angeles and San Francisco.		
Regular Round-trip Coach Fare	Round-trip Freedom Fare	You Save
\$396	\$337	\$59

Fares subject to change without notice.

"Everybody saves gold to the Golden State on United."

The friendly skies of your land.



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